REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,664.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted *free* to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Colombo	13
„ Rutnagherry	5	„ Galle	14
„ Vingorla	5	„ Negapatam	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Pondicherry	18
„ Mangalore	7	„ Madras	20
„ Cannanore	8	„ Coconada	22
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopaulpore	24
„ Cochin	10	„ False Point	25
„ Allepy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
„ Tuticorin	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly.

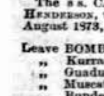
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

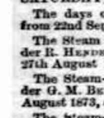
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	17
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Fao	17
„ Guadur Sept.	3	„ Bushire	19
„ Muscat	5	„ Bahrein	19
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Linga	21
„ Linga	7	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	28
„ Koweit	11	„ Guadur	30
„ Fao	11		Oct.
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

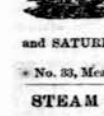
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Beyts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.



NOTICE.—This FERRY will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, and will from that date ply regularly.

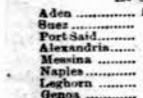
Leaving SURAT—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

Leaving GOGO—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

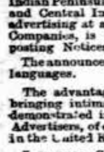
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.



THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. H. Eastley, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	„	to Bombay	Nov. 6	„	to Calcutta
„ 9	„	to Calcutta	„ 13	„	to Bombay
„ 16	„	to Bombay	„ 20	„	to Calcutta
„ 23	„	to Calcutta	„ 27	„	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	„	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the advertisement relating to the sale of the Rolling Stock, &c., of the Bombay Omnibus Company, advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next has been withdrawn.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Circular Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham, by John Wood and Co., a ditto Buggy, by E. Kesterton, a Light Office Shigram, a handsome Dark Bay Arab Horse, &c., at No. 86, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horse, &c., the Property of H. W. Vidal, Esq., the same comprises, handsome rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, handsome cruet stands, biscuit box, waiters, ice tankard, fruit dishes, a set of best electro-plated thread pattern spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing plated dessert knives and forks with ivory handles, table candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, side tables, horned hatstand, circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, handsome Brussel's drawing-room carpet, plated double light hanging argand lamp, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, clothes baskets, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by J. Wood & Co.

A ditto ditto Buggy by E. Kesterton.

A ditto Dark Bay Arab Buggy Horse, height 14-1, of great beauty.

A Light Office Shigram.

A Set of English plated mounted Single Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the Property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1873.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life"

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
„	Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10 to £10
„	Lockets	„ £ 1 0 to £20
„	Suites	„ £10 10 to £50
	Chains Per Ounce	„ £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL AVERAGE per s.s. MURIEL.—The GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT being now ready, Consignees who have paid Deposits can recover the Balance due to them by applying at our Office and producing Deposit Receipts.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1873.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at its Hall, No. 7, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 26th current, at half-past 4 P.M. The presence of the Life Governors, Members, and Subscribers of the Institution is requested thereat.

MANCHERJEE M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Honorary Secretary.

Alex. N. G. E. Inst., 19th August 1873.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of RUPEES 250 per SHARE on all Shares in this Company, is made PAYABLE at the Office of the Company, in Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, on or before 30th September 1873, between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of TRIBHOWANDAS JAMNADAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

LADCOREBAI, widow .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Applicant abovenamed has applied for the Probate of the Will of the abovenamed Testator. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized of the same.—Dated this 25th day of August 1873.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE.—In the Sumvut (year) 1921, Cartick Vud 1st, MONDAY, a FIRM under the NAME and STYLE of PREMJEE NARRONJEE was organised in Bombay, composed of the several Partners respectively hereinafter named, that is to say, Premjee Anundjee, Narronjee Dossa, Rowjee Ludha, and Khetsey Damjee.

In the month of Bhadhurva Sood 1st, in the Sumvut year 1928, Rowjee Ludha, one of the partners abovenamed, retired from the said Firm, and one Heerjee Dewjee was admitted as partner in the business of the said Firm, was carried on up to Sravun vud 30th, in the Sumvut year 1929, when the abovenamed Premjee Anundjee retired and ceased to be interested in the concern. On the retirement of the said Premjee Anundjee, when a new Firm was established under the name and style of Premjee Narronjee and Company, composed of the following partners, namely, Narronjee Dossa, Premjee Khimjee, Khetsey Damjee, and Heerjee Dewjee, who took upon themselves the collection and discharge of the outstandings and debts of the late Firm of Premjee Narronjee, excepting the debts and liabilities due at Calicut, which are to be received and paid by the said Premjee Anundjee.

Notice is hereby given, that no part of the outstandings, debts, and liabilities due by and to the late Firm of Premjee Narronjee is to be adjusted, settled, or paid to any other or the said Premjee Anundjee or any other persons on his behalf, but only to the members of the present Firm of Premjee Narronjee and Co. Any person or persons acting contrary to this Notice they will do so at his, her, or their risk, and the members of the present new Firm of Premjee Narronjee and Co. will hold him, her, or them responsible for so doing, and the said Firm of Premjee Narronjee and Co. hereby give Notice that they will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities contracted by the said Premjee Anundjee since the said Sravun Vud 30th, Sumvut year 1929.—Dated this 25th August 1873.

પરેમજી નારાંણજી ની કુંમપની.

NOTICES.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.
The next CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, commencing at 6 P.M.

Admittance Charge ONE RUPEE EACH PERSON, to cover necessary expenses.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary Organ Committee.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

THE Undersigned begs to notify, for public information, that on the 1st of next October the MAZAGON SUB-REGISTRY OFFICE will be finally CLOSED, its jurisdiction being transferred partly to the Mandvie Sub-Registry Office and partly to that of Bhooleshwur. On and from the above date the Mandvie Sub-district will be conterminous with the old Municipal wards of Mandvie, Oomercarry, Mazagon, Parel and Mahim, and the Bhooleshwur Sub-district with the old Municipal wards of Bhooleshwur, Kamateepoora, Girgaum, and Malabar Hill.

The Offices of the Sub-Registrars of Mandvie and Bhooleshwur will continue as at present to be located in the Small Cause Court Building subsequent to the abovenamed date.

B. DADABHOY, Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

NOTICE.—On NOVEMBER 3RD, and TWO following DAYS, an EXHIBITION of LIVE-STOCK, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAINS will be HELD at WUDWAN, on which occasion Gold and Silver Medals as well as Monetary Prizes will be given in accordance with the terms of the printed Prospectus.

A CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time, and as it is expected that a large number of animals will be sent, the occasion will be a good one for intending purchasers.

PLOUGHING MATCHES will take place on the second day.

Any information either in connection with the Exhibition or Cattle Fair will be gladly given by the Honorary Secretary, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Extra Assistant Political Agent, Wudwan station, from whom also Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

D. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge Jhalawar Prant, and President of the Committee.

Wudwan Station, 18th August 1873.

ENGLISH SCENERY.
HILLS AND VALLEYS—RIVERS AND LAKES.

A Series of beautiful PHOTO PICTURES by "Frith," comprising nearly eighteen hundred views in ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTTISH SCENERY, and the LAKES OF KILLARNEY. Also a fine collection of

"THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND."

Sample book only received at present, with complete Catalogue, including views in SWITZERLAND, ITALY, AUSTRIA, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, CHINA and JAPAN, EGYPT, &c., &c., from which Orders can be registered.

An early inspection is invited.

Price Rs. 1/6 each ; or per dozen, Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots...	...Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots...	„ 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	„ 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than any other House.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	„	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	„	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	„	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	„	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.

ALL THE NEWEST SONGS AND PIECES.

NOTICES.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¾ inch	„ „	12s. 0d.	„
1½ inch	„ „	10s. 9d.	„
1¼ inch	„ „	8s. 6d.	„
1 inch	„ „	7s. 0d.	„
¾ inch	„ „	6s. 0d.	„
½ inch	„ „	4s. 6d.	„

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing-Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

J. & E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the rapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahu in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on bella-donna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned STILL HOCKS, by the well-known FIRM of DEINHARD and Co., Coblentz, specially *selected* for a Gentleman not returned to Bombay. All these WINES are of the finest quality and are offered at low rates to effect a speedy SALE :—

Rudesheimer	at Rs. 29 per doz. qts.
Hochheimer	„ 22 „ „
Oestrich	„ 18 „ „
Erbach	„ 16 „ „
Rheinish	„ 13 „ „
Winningen	„ 13 „ „

Apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th August 1873.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES,
EDINBURGH.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT	Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „ „
Steinwein	„ 20 „ „
Rudesheimer	„ 24 „ „
Marcobrunner	„ 30 „ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 30 „ „

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau de Franck	„ 14 „ „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „ „

VERMOUTH.

Vermouth	„ 12 „ „

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
Brachetto	„ 12 „ „
Barolo	„ 12 „ „
Nebiolo	„ 12 „ „

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co., 1866	Rs. 16 per doz. qts.
Ditto 1865	„ 17 „ „
G. Martineau	„ 18 „ „
Bianchy Frères & Co.'s	„ 18 „ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 18 „ „

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufacture, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable, or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.

Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability ; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement ; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description ; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ...1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ...1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ...1s. 10 7/16d.
Credit, do. ...1s. 10 13/[illegible] to ¾d.
Documents, do. ...1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, demand ...1s. 10 7/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞.
Do demand ... 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight ... 99⅝
Do. demand ... 100 1/16 to 100⅛

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... 111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cent. ... 106¾
Four per cent. ... 104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... 103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans ... 109½
10 years' do. ... 105
5 years' do. do. ... 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate ... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ... 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ... 5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise ... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ „
Do. do. ... 7½ „
Bank Bills ... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper ... 8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus ... 290
Mexican Dollars ... 222
Five-Franc Pieces ... 221½
Bar Silver ... 107½ to 107⅝
Gold Leaf ... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ... 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

London {Cotton, Cases, Seeds} ... No ships.
Liverpool {Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d.; Wooden Ships „ ... £2 5s. 0d.; Myrabollams ... £1 15s. 0d. nominal.; Coir bdls ... £0 15s. 0d. nominal.}
Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... {Cotton, Coffee} ... No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £2 10s. £2 12s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... {Wheat ... £2 10s. 0d.; Seeds ... £2 10s. 0d.; Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0.}
China ... {Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 22 per ton.; „ Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.; Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.}
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

Monday, 25th August 1873.

Market steady for Colaba land shares. Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₱ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	255
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

----	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
----	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
----	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
----	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
----	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,495
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	810
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	[illegible]p.s	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	[illegible]*	Alliance Spinning	2,685
900	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,190
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,120
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,285
900	1,000	6	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,325
620	1,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	550
250	3,000	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,450
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,1[illegible]
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	[illegible]
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	[illegible]	Colaba Press Co.	4,700
350	9,000	all	[illegible] ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	[illegible]	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	420
800	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	675
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

----	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	1½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	[illegible]
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
----	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
----	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
----	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
----	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
----	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

In the state of the Market for all kinds of foreign Piece Goods there has been no change yesterday, and prices remain as last quoted. The demand for the interior continues as unsatisfactory as we reported in our Saturday's issue, but as the rainfall during the last two days has been of a desirable character, an improvement is shortly looked for. The business doing from first hands in the meantime continues small at current figures. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,750 pieces Grey Shirtings (cm.) 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 0 0
1,000 „ „ „ „ 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. „ 4 10 0
750 „ „ Jacconets 44 in. 20 yds. 2¼ lbs. „ 2 5 3

COTTON.

Home advices by wire of the 23rd instant report the Liverpool market firmer, with sales 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Imports of the day amount to 4,000 bales only. Although the tone of the market is reported firmer, there has been no change in prices. The market here has been quiet but steady with little or no business doing on European account. The following purchase is reported to have been made by a local mill yesterday :—

75 candies Bhownugger ... at Rs. 195

YARNS.

The market remains dull with little doing. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

4,500 lbs. Mule No. 40's ... at 11 as per lb.
37,500 lbs. Local Manufactured Mule No. 20's at 8¼ „

METALS.

No sales are reported.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 23rd August, compared with the statement issued on 16th August :—

Liabilities.	16th August Rs.	23rd August. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000; Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	77,29,811	80,72,147
Do. do. do. at Branches	56,96,887	57,36,443
Other Deposits	1,42,59,675	1,36,51,404
Post Bills	29,935	28,202
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,06,391	7,07,598
Rs.	3,57,22,609	3,44,85,794
Assets.		
Government Securities	63,38,116	60,47,515
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,26,411	16,94,102
Loans, on Security of do do.	11,72,083	11,15,720
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,628	1,934
Bills Discounted	1,09,81,026	91,92,763
Stamps	5,132	5,192
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,00,241; Amount applied in reduction „ 95,000	4,05,241	4,05,241
Bullion	2,19,060	8,32,651
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,33,730	3,44,834
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,40,182	148,45,842
Rs.	3,57,22,609	3,44,85,794

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Punjaub (s)	Gav[illegible]	Kurrachee, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
25	Gwalior (s)	Haselwood	China, &c.

The Ship Dunedin, McLaren, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Agra, to Coast, Calcutta, and China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25th August.

From Liverpool.
Atalanta, s, 10 cases sherry, Owen and Okell.
From London.
British Sceptre, 10 cases toys and 17 cases glassware, Hurridas Veerchund.
Corosdoc, s, 255 casks beer, Pestonjee and Cursetjee ; 493 cases kerosine oil, Rahimtoola Caderbhoy.
From Genoa.
India, s, 250 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25th August.

For Liverpool.
William Woodbury, 120 bales cotton, Davidass Khosal ; 21 bales cotton, Vagjee Vulibdas.
Wimbledon, s, 6 cases cowris, Mathooradas Khetsey ; 4 cases tea, N C Taylor ; 50 boxes grass oil, S M Abdool Latiff ; 6,100 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Runchordas ; 50 bales wool, Lilladur Govindjee.
India, s, 800 bags wheat, Hajee Allarackia Hajee Essac ; 20 bales wool and 31 bales cotton, Ssaveer Nagsee and Co ; 31 bales cotton.
Travancore, s, 12 cases nutmeg, Runchordas and Vithuldas ; 50 bales wool, Soonderdas Mooljee ; 110 bales wool, J D Vuria ; 71 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall ; 50 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder ; 35 bales wool, and 145 bales cotton, Kessonjee & Co ; 100 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow.
For London.
Travancore, s, 3 cases T shells, Nenseybhoy Gangjee ; 4 cases M of P shells and 1 case olibanum, Cullianjee Nanchund.
For Trieste.
India, s, 46 bales cotton, Morarjee Chuttoor & Co.
For Hongkong.
Gwalior s, 20 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 4 chests opium, Rampartap Cooloorам ; 35 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 2 chests opium, Budrinath Shricurson.
For Shanghai.
Gwalior s, 47 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 23 chests opium, E. J. Abraham : 5 chests opium, Heralall Ramgopal.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 25th Aug., 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 30 cents.
Carwar, 25th Aug., 6-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy and overcast, wind-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·89, rainfall 97 cents.
Mangalore, 25th Aug., 9-45 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·64, rainfall 1 inch 55 cents.
Tuticorin, 25th Aug., 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 92. barometer 29·70.
Vingorla, 25th Aug., 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly moderate, thermometer 80, rainfall 68.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—August 24.

Wates, Major, Royal Bengal Engineers, to appear before a Medical Board, from Allahabad.

August 25.

Murray, Quartermaster, 21st Hussars, to appear before Medical Board, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—August 24.

Houlditch, Lieutenant, 25th King's Own Borderers, on leave, to Ahmedabad and Poona.

August 25.

Thornhill, Captain and Adjutant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Boddam, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23rd August, 1873.

Lt-Col J H Henderson, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona.
Capt W Bell, 56th Foot, has qualified as a Surveyor.
Orderly Room Sergt W H Miller, Deolalee Depot, is appointed Qrmr Sergt to that Depot.
Sergt T Lovejoy, P W Dept, is remanded to the Sappers and Miners in his present rank.
The Officer Comdg E Batt C Brig R H A is authorized to issue daily to each of 62 horses in his Batt, unprovided with stabling, 5 lbs. hay extra, for one month, from 1st to 31st Aug 1873.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Mhow Division Order, dated 11th Aug 1873, appointing Lt Ponsonby, 49th Foot, Station Staff Officer at Indore, vice Captain Yonge.
59th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated 31st July 1873, appointing Lt H A Wilson to act as Adjt, vice Small.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a European General Court Martial held at Poona on Monday, the 11th day of Aug 1873, Private John Reilly, H M's 56th Regt, was arraigned on the following charge :—
Charge.—Insubordination, in having at Poona, on the 15th July 1873, used insubordinate language towards Sergt William Buckley, 56th Regt, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, " you are the —— Orderly Sergeant that eyer I saw: you don't know how to perform your duties."
Additional Charge —Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Poona, on the 25th July 1873, offered violence against Lance Corporal James Clements, 56th Regt, by attempting to strike him with his clenched fist, the said Lance Corporal James Clements being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.
Finding.—The Court find that the prisoner Private John Reilly, 56th Regt, is guilty of both the charges.
Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner Private John Reilly, 56th Regt, to suffer penal servitude for the terms of five years.
The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service.

(Signed) W. ASHBURNER, Col.,
1st Light Cavalry
President of the Court Martial.

Poona, 11th August 1873.

Approved and Confirmed.

The first two years to be carried out in India.

(Signed.) A SPENCER, Lieut Genl.,
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

Poona, 19th August 1873.

The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power under the order of the Brigadier General Commanding the Bombay District in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Simla, 14th August, 1873.

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
3rd Hussars.—Lt Arthur James Ramsay Van Cortlandt, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lt, vice Unett, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 28th July 1873.
21st Hussars—Lt William Wilkes Unett, from the 3rd Hussars to be Lt, vice Van Cortlandt, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 28th July 1873.
68th Regiment—Lt Samuel W[illegible] Tyndall to be Instr of Musky, vice Molyneux, resigned, with effect from the 19th July 1873, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C. Dated 11th August 1873.
9th Bengal Cavalry—Capt D T H Sampson is re-appointed Adjt of the regiment. Dated 8th Aug 1873.
During the absence on the Brigade Staff of Capt A P Palmer, the 3rd Squad Officer, the following is to have effect from the 8th August 1873 :—
Capt D T H Sampson, Adjt, to be 3rd Squad Officer, vice Palmer.
Capt J L N Willis, 1st Squad Sub, to be Adj, vice Sampson.
Capt D H Robertson, 2nd Squad Sub, to be 1st Squad Sub, vice Willis.
Lt H M MacKenzie, 21st Hussars, a candidate for the S C, to be Second Squad Sub, on probation, vice Robertson.
8th Native Infantry—Lt-Col A G Forsyth, S C, to officiate as Comd, during the period the Comd Officer may officiate on the Brigade Staff. Dated 11th August 1873.
33rd Native Infantry—Capt E L Stehelin, S C, is permitted to retain the appointment of Qrmr on promotion. Dated 11th August 1873.
Saugor—Capt W E Chambers, 1st Wing Sub 10th N I, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Way, who vacated on proceeding on furlough. Dated 11th August 1873.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
19th Hussars—Capt J Biddulph to rank as Capt from the 20th Jan 1870.
Royal Horse Artillery—Lt A D Anderson to be Capt from the 8th June 1872.
1st Bat 8th Regiment—Lt J J Hamilton to be Capt from the 6th Aug 1873.
109th Regiment—Lt D W Mackinnon to be Capt from the 27th July 1873.
With reference to G O C C dated 16th May 1873, p 224, the appointment of Lt R E A Jenkins to the 20th N I is to have effect from the date on which he was struck off the strength of the 1st Goorkha Regt.

ANNUAL INDIAN RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

The regimental appointments in the 33rd N I, published in G O C C 16th May, p 224, will be held to have effect from the 17th April, instead of the date therein mentioned.
In continuation of G O C C dated the 29th May last, publishing the Annual Indian Relief movements for 1873-74, the following corps will be located as follows :—
2nd Bat, 7th Regt, at Poona.
2nd Bat, 22nd Regt, at Hazareebagh.
50th Regt, at Agra.
73rd Regt, at Cawnpore.
4th Bat, Rifle Brigade, at Umballa.

CLOTHING AND NECESSARIES.

The Govt of India having brought to notice that the instructions contained in para. 938 Bengal Army Regulations (Mily Dept No. 1037, dated 31st July 1873) have, in many cases, not been complied with, H. E. the C-in-C desires to impress upon officers commanding regiments and batteries the necessity of punctuality in submitting the annual indents for regimental necessaries.
It has further been notified that future Indents, *received at the Clothing Agency* after the 15th Feb, will not be complied with, but returned to Comdg Officers, who will thereby incur a serious responsibility.

RAILWAY-TRANSPORT.

It having been brought to the notice of the Rt Hon the C-in-C that much inconvenience has arisen in consequence of requisitions for the transport of troops by railway being still drawn up at many stations in the old form of warrants, attention is invited to G O 361 of 1872, in view to a supply of railway warrants, adapted for the credit note system, being at once procured from the Supt of Govt Printing, Calcutta, as directed in order above cited.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 21.)

Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

The Ex Eng, Dalhousie Division, Special Military Works, is appointed an ex-Officio Additional Member of the Municipal Committees of Dalhousie.
The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr G G Minniken, Asst Conservator of Forests, Plantation Division, in G O No 215F, dated 30th May 1873, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Home Department.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, with effect from the 6th July 1873, consequent on the permanent transfer of the services of Mr B H Baden Powell to the Forest Department :—
Mr C Stephen, from the 3rd to the class of Small Cause Court Judges.
Mr E W Parker, from the 4th to the 3rd class of Small Cause Court Judges.
Mr J E Rowe, officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment.
The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, to appoint Mr James Richard Baillie and Mr William Ovens Clark, Asst Commsrs. to be Justices of the Peace within and for territories included in Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
Mr T G Walker, Asst Commsr, received charge as Supt of the Jail at Gujranwala from Major F J Millar, Depy Commsr, on the 4th Aug 1873.
Lt-Col J T Norgate, Cant Mag, Sealkote, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 8th Aug 1873, the unexpired portion of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him in G O No 2502, dated 24th June 1873, is hereby cancelled.

Police Department.

Mr J T Christie, Dist Supt of Police, has been granted a further extension of leave for one month, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr J McAndrew returned from privilege leave and relieved Lt Nicholetts of the charge of the Umritsur District on the forenoon of the 28th July.
Capt O Menzies, Dist Supt of Police, Lahore, has been granted 45 days' privilege leave, from 1st Sept, or such date as he may avail himself of it.
In consequence of Capt Menzies proceeding on privilege leave, the following appointments are made :—
Mr J Turnbull, Dist Supt of Police, Rawalpindee, to act as Dist Supt of Police, Lahore.
Mr O'Connor, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to act as Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, during Mr Turnbull's absence on duty at Lahore.
Mr W J Lemarchand, Asst Dist Supt of Police, has been declared by the Committee which assembled at Meean Meer on the 10th July last to have qualified in the Punjabi language according to the requirements of the Police Dept Rules.
Mr J G Allsop, Asst Dist Supt of Police, has been declared to have passed in the Punjabi language before the Committee which assembled at Meean Meer on 10th July last.
Lt R C Nicholetts, Dist Supt of Police, relieved Mr. Allsop of the charge of the Jullundhur Dist on the afternoon of 31st July.
Mr H W Jackson, Asst Dist Supt of Police, has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed in Hindustani by the higher standard on 10th July last.

Public Works Department.

Mr E A Sibold, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed privilege leave for 82 days, with effect from 5th Sept 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
In supersession of Gazette Notification No. 2194 E I, dated 4th June 1873, Capt H C Rowcroft, R E, Ex Eng, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed two months and 13 days' privilege leave, with effect from afternoon of 5th Aug 1873.
Mr H Smallman, Asst Engr, will officiate as Ex Engr of the Division during the absence of Capt Rowcroft, R E, on privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Sept. 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Aug. 29	3-30 P.M.	4 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	„ 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

5½ P.M.		7 P.M.	
Friday	Aug. 29	Monday	Nov. 3
„	Sept. 5	„	„ 10
„	„ 12	„	„ 17
„	„ 19	„	„ 24
7 P.M.			Dec. 1
Monday	Sept. 29	„	„ 8
„	Oct. 6	„	„ 15
„	„ 13	„	„ 22
„	„ 20	„	„ 29
„	„ 27		

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	Sept. 8	Tuesday	Nov. 4
„	„ 22	„	„ 18
Tuesday	Oct. 7	„	Dec. 2
„	„ 21	„	„ 16
		„	„ 30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
„	Oct. 18	„	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 29	Friday	Sept. 5
„	Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	„	Nov. 3
„	Nov. 24	„	Dec. 1
„	Dec. 22	„	„ 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday	Aug. 29	Monday	Oct. 27
„	Sept. 23	„	Nov. 24

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*27th Aug. 1873.	6th Oct. 1873.	*21st Nov. 1873.
30th „ „	*10th „ „	24th „ „
3rd Sept. 1873.	13th „ „	28th „ „
6th „ „	17th „ „	*1st Dec. 1873.
*10th „ „	20th „ „	5th „ „
13th „ „	*24th „ „	8th „ „
13th „ „	27th „ „	12th „ „
17th „ „	31st „ „	*5th „ „
22nd „ „	3rd „ „	19th „ „
*26th „ „	*7th Nov. 1873.	22nd „ „
29th „ „	14th „ „	26th „ „
3rd „ „	17th „ „	29th „ „

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.
Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M. and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce [illegible] ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce [illegible].

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs. 42	0	0
Half Year	ditto	„ 24	0	0
Three Months	ditto	„ 14	0	0
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The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

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The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ... „ 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

Birth.

RIVINGTON—August 18th, at Grant Buildings, Colaba, the wife of the late Philip Rivington, Accountant G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

Marriage.

WOOD—SMELLIE—August 18th, at the Church of St. Patrick, Kurrachee, by the Rev. G. Bridges, S. J., Thomas Mortimer Wood, Esq., to Miss Mary Catherine Maria Smellie.—No cards.

Death.

LeGEYT—August 22nd, at Rajkote, Kattywar, Dare da Silva, the dearly loved son of Willoughby J. G. LeGeyt, Esq., aged one year and ten months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

BALDREY—August 22nd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Charles T. A. Baldrey, of a son.
BRENNAN—August 17th, at Calcutta, 19, Wellesley Street, the wife of Mr. James Brennan, of Allahabad, of a son.
HARWARD—August 17th, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Major Harward, Royal Artillery, Commandant Fort Attock, of a daughter.
IBBETSON—August 19th, at Kurnool, the wife of Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson C.S., of a daughter.
MANDY—August 21st, at Villa Latte, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. C. Mandy, of a son.
MACONACHIE—August 15th, at Gurdaspore, the wife of R. Maconachie, C.S., of a son.
SHIRCORE—August 13th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. R. Shircore, of a son.
WATLING—August 13th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. R. G. Watling, of a daughter.

Death.

McINTOSH—August 8th, at Galle, William McIntosh, Esq., of Serampore.
SAMUEL—August 19th, at the Abbey, Mussoorie, Samuel, the beloved son of Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Troup, aged 7 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1873.

We think that giving an exact copy of the order which was published by Government on the subject of the power of the authorities to place an officer on half-pay, or on the pension list, should he have the misfortune to remain three years unemployed, will have a wholesome effect as an antidote to the evidence recently given by Colonel Allen Johnson before the Finance Committee. We felt it our duty, in our leader of Friday, to expose the ignorance shown on this subject by the witness, which was calculated to cause feelings of uneasiness amongst the officers of the army. The following is the order :—

"Bombay Castle, 18th December 1866.
No. 692 of 1866.
Republishes order by the Government of India,
No. 1062, 15th December 1866.

Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that officers joining the Staff Corps under Government General Order No. 808, of the 26th September 1866, will not be liable to be placed on half pay under Government General Order No. 826, of 17th September 1861, upon any grounds other than such as would have justified their removal from effective strength of the army had they not joined the Staff Corps."

It is a most fortunate thing for the Indian army that a Home royal commission has not been granted to enquire into military subjects regarding this country. It would have occupied a year at least, probably more, before it presented a report. Had such a commission sat in London, we should have had Mr. Grant Duff and Colonel Johnson misleading the members of it, the former coming out as an authority on the bonus fund question, and the latter delivering himself on Staff Corps matters. Both men are ignorant on the subjects on which they have so confidently spoken, and we hope the press of India will so put their speeches and evidence before the Viceroy, that their opinions may not induce that high authority to arrive at a conclusion contrary to good policy and justice. Mr. Grant Duff has misinformed the House of Commons regarding the recognition by Government of the bonus system. If he has done so out of ignorance, he is unfit to remain an hour longer in his present post; if from any other cause he is equally to blame. It is not the first time that Mr. Grant Duff has made important mistakes when addressing Parliament, and on one occasion he forgot the terms and existence of an important despatch which had been sent to India, and which has since been acted upon. On that occasion he talked in such a plausible manner as to induce the honourable member for Oxford to suppose he had quoted from a despatch which had no existence: in fact we are not sure that Colonel North did not feel duped. The *Standard* newspaper, however, published the despatch a few days after his speech, with comments upon his forgetfulness, which must have been far from pleasant for this off-handed careless official. Really the size of the present question, and the magnitude of the interests involved, are so enormous, that we cannot account for the presumption which allows them to be treated with a levity and indifference that is identified with something worse than folly. However, the Indian officers will now have the case of their army dealt with by an experienced and honest statesman. All persons who have sound suggestions to make would incur no displeasure by forwarding their views for the good of the service, officially, through the Military Secretary to Government, and we feel sure the Viceroy would pay every attention to representations honestly made and respectfully submitted. Now is the day and hour to speak out, and we do hope officers will not mix up their private grievances with the great question of the reconstruction of the army of India. The reorganization of the service, and a return to the old regimental system, must not be confounded with the claims put forth to obtain compensation for loss of bonus funds. The duty of the Simla Committee will be to see that, in framing a scheme to reorganize corps, no injury is done to vested rights which have been granted by the establishment of the Staff Corps or which existed prior to its formation. The officers would do well to recollect that their position as regards allowances, more speedy promotion, and obtaining the great prize of Colonel's allowances is much better than it was formerly. Indeed, we have often wondered why they have not rested satisfied with what they obtained in the Parliamentary battle of 1865. A few officers may have suffered, or have not benefitted by the Staff Corps, but as a whole the officers were the gainers and the country the losers. The chief thing now for officers to do is to try and retain the benefits they won and not to ask for more, and above all to join heart and soul in assisting to reorganize the army on a sound basis, and so maintain its many proud traditions. To effect this no agitation should be allowed ; what we would prefer would be to see Lord Northbrook call to his side a few officers of each Presidency to advise on and to watch the just claims of each army.

Yesterday the *Indian Statesman* published a paragraph which imperatively calls for a word or two of comment from us. With characteristic bitterness it says that the interference of the *Bombay Gazette*, in the matter of its return to Monday publishing, was "impudent and "uncalled for," "because" (says the *Statesman*) "we stated no reasons for the change, and the matter concerned only ourselves, our office, our staff, and our subscribers." We have lived to see remarkable changes in the *Indian Statesman*, and modesty is not the least of them. It is not so long ago since that paper was so manifestly designed to affect no less an area than one of the four quarters of the globe that its proprietor was only prevented from calling it the *Gazette of Asia* by being reminded of certain legal proprieties ; but even as *Indian Statesman* it was manifestly intended to be a power in the land so mighty that what affected it must affect the two hundred millions of people in the empire, including of course all the newspaper writers existent between the Hindoo Koosh and Cormorin. Therefore it was, we presume, that when the *Indian Statesman* one fine morning suddenly assumed one of its periodic fits of mawkish piety and sentimental blasphemy and declared that thenceforth it would appear on Sundays instead of Mondays, in order to give the *Statesman* office servants the day of rest which they were entitled to according to Divine Writ, and so on *ad nauseam*, its example was held up as one which would speedily be followed of all men, especially that wicked portion of them connected with Monday newspapers. Nothing was then said by the editor about the change affecting "only "ourselves, our office, our staff, and our subscri-"bers ;" and thus it came about that when last week the *Indian Statesman* announced its intention to return to Monday publishing, we innocently assumed once more that the change was one affecting India in its length and breadth, and commented upon it accordingly. But we have been mistaken ; the *Statesman's* period of true modesty has set in, though most people may not be aware of the fact ; and now we are told that we were "impudent" to take notice of its reversion from Sunday publishing because its editor "gave no reason for the "change." Might we suggest that an attempt to smuggle into existence such a radical change in the history of a newspaper—indeed, we may say, in the history of Indian journalism—would appear to most people to be precisely the reason why the change should excite comment, whether the editor of it were possessed of "reasons" or not ? When an editor introduces a change upon the usual system of journal publishing, and trumpets it loudly as a public event worthy of all acceptation, does it not come within the category of public events when the change is silently abandoned, and a return made to the practice of other newspapers ?—a practice which the *Statesman* only eight short months ago turned up its nose at as sinful, after the unctuous manner of

"Journals reserved for realms of bliss,
Being much too good to sell in this."

To us it seems really too bad to make the Sunday a mere article of traffic, and the *Indian Statesman's* pious principles must be exceedingly shaky when an editor of it thinks he is justified in throwing them overboard quietly because he "states no reasons" for doing so. If the *Indian Statesman* is much in the habit of doing things without "reasons," we pity his readers, who somehow must, we should imagine, regard reasons as necessary to editorial existence. Perhaps it was this independence of reasons that induced the *Indian Statesman* to make yesterday's indecent attack upon the personal staff of this journal. "Had our con-"temporary," says the *Indian Statesman*, "been "under proper professional superintendence, such "a piece of impertinence (noticing its return to "Monday publishing) would never have been of-"fered." It is, we know, distasteful to the public to be compelled to listen to "newspaper quarrels," but in a case like the present we are sure they will not grumble at us for taking this occasion to protect ourselves and protest against the *Indian Statesman's* insolent and incorrect remark. We are surely not flattering ourselves when we say that the *Bombay Gazette* is under as "proper professional "superintendence" at present as any of our contemporaries. To be more definite, we might say that the *Bombay Gazette's* "professional "superintendence" is not a whit below that of the *Indian Statesman's*, for manifestly if it be a sign of "proper professional superin-"tendence" in our contemporary that its editor publishes personal scurrilities regarding the editorial staff of another journal such as we have just quoted, the *Indian Statesman* has great reason indeed to be proud of its "proper "professional superintendence." Time was when that little newspaper had less occasion to be priggish and conceited regarding its "proper pro-"fessional superintendence," but now-a-days whenever we look at our inflated contemporary we are constrained to think of the Hon. Emily Eden's footboy. That celebrity (readers of Miss Eden's letters will remember) was a being of whom she says—"He was one of the "skeletons whom the servants picked up in the "starving districts, and, like most of those "skeletons, the reaction has been frightful, and "the little wretch is such an extraordinary "figure, particularly seen in profile, that he makes "everybody laugh."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

On the last day of July the Admiralty's memorandum on the naval retirement scheme was promulgated :—We are able to state that the following are the terms of the temporary Naval Retirement Scheme announced on Monday night by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons ;—Captains above seven years' seniority to have a minimum sum of £450 per annum or, as an alternative, the rate of retired pay they would now receive with £100 per annum added ; the maximum sum not to exceed £600 per annum. Captains under seven years' seniority to have a minimum sum of £400 per annum, or the alternative above mentioned with the same maximum limit. Captains will rise to the rank of Rear-Admiral if they have three years' service in command of a ship of war at sea : and the last advantage will be given to the captains who were retired under the Order in Council of February, 1870. Commanders above three years' seniority to have a minimum sum of £300 per annum, or their present rate of retired pay with £100 per annum added ; the maximum not to exceed £400 per annum. Commanders under three years' seniority to have a minimum sum of £260 per annum or the above-mentioned alternative, with the same maximum limit. Commanders to receive a step in rank on retirement if they have one year's service in their rank. Lieutenants to have their present rate of retired pay, with £75 per annum added, the maximum not to exced £300 per annum Lieutenants to receive a step in rank on retirement, if they have four years' service in their rank. Sub-Lieutenants to have 5s. per day without regard to length of service. Seventy captains, 100 commanders, and 80 lieutenants will be allowed to retire on these terms, but the number of sub-lieutenants to be allowed to retire will remain at the discretion of the Admiralty.

Reuter's Telegram of 23rd instant contains an item which is very apt to be overlooked by Indian readers, but which yet is of vast importance to those whose interests are affected by a further depreciation of our Indian currency compared wi[illegible] 60 3/[illegible] unsa[illegible] det[illegible] mea[illegible] high t[illegible] investigat[illegible] ing classes in In[illegible] [illegible]comi- [illegible] silver [illegible]go and [illegible]present [illegible] have [illegible]y no [illegible] it is [illegible]ughly [illegible]ssess-

The production of silver has [illegible] increasing at anything like the same ratio as gold, but still it has been sufficient for the requirements of the world such as they were. The outlet until within the last few years has been important, for not only was it used extensively for an infinity of industrial and domestic purposes on account of its non-oxydizing qualities, but any excess was easily absorbed by those countries which used it as a medium of currency. The stability of its price was further increased by legislation, as the French coinage federation accepted a fixed relative value of gold and silver, which naturally provided an outlet or source of supply for either of the two metals if their value was unduly depreciated or enhanced in other quarters. What fluctuations there have been were caused by a sudden demand for it as a remittance to the East, when the sale of Treasury Bills was insufficient to cover the balance of imports from these countries over exports.

Since then, however, the state of things has very much changed, and we may add the change has been all in one direction. No doubt silver is used now amongst the lower classes of Europe more extensively than it was twenty years ago, but it appears to us doubtful whether this outlet is sufficient to counterbalance the falling off in the demand which the introduction of electro-plating has caused.

The two most important countries of the French coinage system, Italy and France, have ceased to be buyers of either silver or gold since the introduction of paper currency, while Austria and Russia have long since adopted this course, in which Spain also will now have to follow.

Amongst the remaining countries of the European continent, only the German Empire and the Netherlands have hitherto kept large amounts of silver currency in circulation, but both have decided to adopt the gold standard, and it is extremely likely that the first impulse of the recent decline in the price of silver was given by the German mints offering large quantities of that metal in the London market. Silver continues to be legal tender in Germany until 1st January 1876, by which time it must to a large extent have been replaced by gold, and with the prospect of Holland bringing another lump in the market there is no probability of the article becoming scarce.

If France and Italy were to abandon paper tomorrow they could not resort to their previous coinage system without a very considerable loss, in fact without their paying the whole depreciation which the available stock of silver has sustained, and it is not likely that they will bring that sacrifice for an "idea."

Simultaneously with this depreciation of silver in Europe, and perhaps in consequence of the correspondingly increased value of gold, most of the articles exported from India have suffered considerable depreciation, and the recent sales of Indian Treasury Bills in London show that the amounts offered are in excess of the requirements for remittance to the East. There is no prospect at present of any change in this direction, and we must face the fact that silver in Europe is becoming a commodity the same as any other and subject to the laws of supply and demand, unfettered by the coinage laws which hitherto have kept up its value.

The task which Indian financiers and statesmen have now before them is to devise means by which the impending depreciation of our Indian silver currency may be averted and to bring them into operation before the silver rupee is only worth its weight in iron !

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

FATAL COLLISION.

FURTHER CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

London, 24th August.

There has been a collision at Retford on the Great Northern Railway. Several persons were killed.

London, 25th August.

Mr. Monsell has resigned, but retains his post temporarily. The *Times* suggests Mr. Ayrton as his successor, and urges the appointment of Mr Lowe to succeed the Duke of Argyll, should the latter retire.

London, 23rd August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firmer. Fair Dhollera 5 15/16d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10½d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£44 10s.
Chartered „ „	£15.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£43.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97¼.
4½ do. do.	99.
5½ do. do.	103⅜.
Bar Silver	59 nominal.
Consols	92⅝.
Total Coin in Bank of France	£28,562,500.
Total Notes in Circulation	£114,500,000.

Departure Hindostan.

The Snake-poison Commission, now at work in Calcutta, has sent to Australia for a quantity of Australian snakes in order to give Mr. Halford's remedy a fair trial.

The 25th Regiment (King's Own Borderers) has completed ten years' service in this country, and the Jubbulpoor paper states that of the 34, officers and 762 men who embarked at Portsmouth in July 1863, only four officers and 282 men are now in the regiment.

The case of Surendranath Bannerjee, the Native Civilian, has been considered by Government. The Viceroy has decided to try him by a Commission of Civilians under Act XXXVII. of 1850. The principal charges are wilful falsification of judicial records with subsequent false statement to cover his offence.

The announcement made in these columns a month ago has been realized, and we now hear that Messrs Hood, Winton, Mills, and Ogg, the contractors of Holkar's State Railway, have thrown up their contract, and that the works will now be carried on departmentally, under the superintendence of Mr Cheyne, the Superintending Engineer, and of the Divisional Engineer.

Yesterday one of the great annual cricket matches of the Presidency commenced at Poona before a large and gay assemblage of spectators. By a special telegram, we learn that Bombay was disposed of for 114 runs, of which Lieutenant Boddam contributed the good score of 113. Poona followed, and when time was called for the day, had scored 52 for the loss of four wickets. The match will be continued to-day.

We understand that there is again a slight change contemplated in the Berar Commission. It is proposed, on account of the insufficiency of work attending the duties connected with the Mailghat District, to connect it with the larger district of Ellichpoor and to place it under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpoor. The district will be annually visited by an Assistant Commissioner from Ellichpoor, and we understand that there will be a considerable saving effected by this arrangement. We may mention that the Mailghat District was in special charge of Captain Laughton, who is going on leave.

With regard to the movements of the Nepaul army, we understand that a Camp of Exercise, formed of the greater portion of the Nepaul troops, will be situated at Patraghatta on the Bagmutty, in the Terai, during the next cold season. The Nepaul Government seem to have taken this course on account of the deficient rainfall in Nepaul in the early portion of the season, which has led to anticipations of a considerable falling off in the rice crop, the staple food of the inhabitants. In order, therefore, to relieve the Nepaul valley of the hardship which would be inflicted on it by the presence of a considerable body of troops, it is proposed to form the Camp of Exercise in the locality indicated above.

An extraordinary case in course of trial before the Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Bangalore is causing immense sensation among a certain class in Bangalore. Among the guests to a masonic ball given at that station on the 24th of June was a Mr. Puckridge, an auctioneer, who paid the price of his ticket to one of the ball committee under whose auspices he was admitted. One of the ball committee was a Mr. Nepean Smith, whose furniture and property Mr. Puckridge had shortly before seized under an execution. On learning that his vindictive creditor was to be present at the ball, he declared he would not go himself. The matter came before the committee, and in spite of all the efforts of Mr. Puckridge's friends and of peace-makers, that gentleman was excluded on the pretext of some informality about his ticket. Mr. Puckridge of course felt the insult deeply, and he has now filed an action against the committee for Rs. 1,100 damages for loss accrued to his business through the affront publicly offered him.

There has been a sudden and favourable change in the weather since Friday night. It was beginning to be feared that the monsoon had finished, but the present rainfall has considerably raised the hopes of those who felt alarmed at the small total rainfall which we have been favoured with this year. The weather would also appear to have had some effect upon the *Indian Statesman*, which, according to a paragraph published by it yesterday, has made the discovery that in Bombay we have a "warm" sun, and that certain insignificant flashes of lightning on Sunday were "*visibly* followed by peals of thunder—an occurrence somewhat unusual at this period of the S. W. Monsoon." We would add, "or at any other time." After being informed that we have been favoured with the presence of "visible peals of thunder" we are not surprised to learn from the same authority that on Sunday evening "there was one continuous cats and dogs." Might we hint that if our contemporary had been under "proper professional superintendence" such impertinences to the weather would never have been offered ?

We learn from the Lahore paper that Mr. Forsyth, C. B., the head of the Yarkand Mission, was on Wednesday night entertained at the Lahore Club. A large party, numbering about forty, were present, and many were prevented from attending. Captain Nisbett, Deputy Commissioner, presided, and gave the following toasts :—"The Queen," "the Viceroy," "the Lieutenant-Governor," and "the Guest of the evening, Mr. Forsyth." He alluded briefly to Mr. Forsyth's past services in the Punjab, and to the important mission on which he was about to proceed, and wished him God-speed on his journey. He said that about the time Mr. Forsyth came back from Yarkand, speculations would be rife as to who should be our next Lieutenant-Governor, and he was sure every Punjabee would be delighted if the choice fell on Mr. Forsyth ! Mr. Forsyth replied very modestly and briefly. He said that he was a thorough Punjabee, and though it was not to be that he should serve again in that province, his heart was there still. With reference to the Yarkand Embassy, he defended himself from the reproach which had been cast on him by a correspondent, that in selecting officers for the expedition he had neglected his old Punjab friends, and said he felt much hurt at the imputation, the fact being that he had invited several old Punjabees to join him, but had met with disappointment, and that even now several of the European and all the Native members of the Embassy were Punjab officials. Mr. Forsyth, says our contemporary, left on Thursday morning for Murree, where he was to remain till yesterday, proceeding from thence to Sreenuggur to await the arrival of the Yarkand Envoy, who is expected to reach Lahore on the 8th proximo. After remaining a day at Lahore he proceeds onward on his journey as fast as possible. A piper of the 72nd Highlanders with full Highland costume is expected to form an important element in the *personnel* of the Mission.

THE NUGGUR MEETING.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—The letter of your correspondent "W. A. S. P." in your issue of the 19th instant, regarding the late Nuggur Race Meeting, calls for a few remarks. "W. A. S. P." expresses his strong disapproval of the infliction of a winner's fee, and proceeds to put an hypothetical case before your readers, wherein the owner of the winner of the Galloway Plate is debited with Rs. 45 winner's fee on only Rs. 200 public money, 22½ per cent. Monstrous indeed ! Allow me, Sir, to put before your readers the real figures in the Galloway Plate. The owner of the winning horse in this race brought his horse a long way to run at Nuggur, won this race only, was handicapped so that he did not start for the Winners' Handicap, and is, in fact, exactly suited to point "W. A. S. P.'s" moral and adorn his tale. His account, as copied from the Race Ledger, is as follows :—

Dr.	Rs. a.	Cr.	Rs. a.
Subscription	50 0	To Stakes and Entrances, Galloway Plate	935 0
Course Fee	5 0		
Entrance Galloway Plate	75 0		
Starting Sweepstakes	30 0		
Entrance Winner's Handicap	50 0		
Winner's Fee on Galloway Plate	41 8		
Debit	251 8		
Balance Credit	683 8		
Total	935 0	Total	935 0

The winner's fee, Sir, you see is not 22½ per cent on the gross, but 5 per cent. on the net amount won. No tax is charged on the winner's own entrance and starting sweepstakes.

I grant that a winner's fee is objectionable where it can be avoided, but the expenses of a race meeting must be defrayed, and owners can always calculate beforehand if it is or is not worth their while to take their horses to a race meeting. This tax on the winners was duly entered in the rules, and if "W. A. S. P." objected to it, the remedy was in his own hands. He might have stayed away.

The stewards did their utmost to get up a good meeting. Only seven stables came from other stations. Four owners from outside carried away a few rupees under 4,000. Three owners from without left behind them Rs. 1,300. There were only three days' racing, and I submit that these figures show that the outside public was not hardly dealt with. These figures refer to public money, stakes, and entrances only, and have nothing to do with lottery accounts.

When "W. A. S. P." incorrectly showed Rs. 45 as the winner's fee on the Galloway Plate, he should in fairness have stated that Rs. 10 only was charged on the public money to which his figures referred.

AUDI ALTEREM PARTEM.

Social Hypocrisies.—A curious practice has of late been adopted by fruiterers which cannot be called adulteration, but which is very near akin to it. Persons on buying West Indian pineapples at fruiterers' shops are asked whether they wish to purchase "heads" to the fruit. In other words, West Indian pineapples are dressed for dessert at a small cost as British hothouse pines by the ingenious plan of inserting in the summit of the fruit a tuft or crown of leaves belonging to the latter, and thus guests are deceived into the notion that the pineapple which graces the table was grown in the hothouse of their host, who probably never had a hothouse, and knows nothing about the cultivation of pines. This may be considered a small matter by ladies who think it no dishonesty to wear chignons so artfully constructed that the keenest observers will oft-times fail to discover the deception practised on them, and imagine that the luxuriant cresses which excite their admiration are really their own, but it is a doubtful policy to introduce the fashions of the London world into the hitherto innocent vegetable world. If fruit and flowers once take to artificial methods of enhancing their attractions, all confidence in the garden will be destroyed. A West Indian pineapple has no more right to wear a British crown than an apple or a peach has to employ rouge for the purpose of concealing its pallor or heightening its blooms. Moreover, the plan of concocting fictitious fruit is injurious to commercial morality, whose standard requires raising rather than lowering "To be honest," says Shakespeare, "as the world goes, is to be one picked out of 10,000." If he had lived in these days of Manchester mildew, adulterated groceries, painted sparrows, and manufactured pineapples, he would have made the number of which the honest "one" is to be picked 10,000,000 rather than 10,000.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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THE SOCIAL EVIL IN DUNCAN ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That 'the diseases of society cannot be prevented or cured without being spoken about in plain language,' was a dictum of the greatest writer of this age; but unfortunately the subject on which I am about to write has on several occasions been spoken about very plainly in some of our papers, and yet nothing has been done to prominently cure or prevent it.

Shortly after the introduction of the C. D. Act into this city, Upper Duncan Road, *i. e.*, the road leading from the Two Tanks to the Byculla branch of Treacher's establishment, was cleared of the numerous prostitutes (principally German and Jewish) who occupied houses there. This was done by the Commissioner of Police, who had authority under the Act to remove such people from any one locality and to segregate them in another.

On this road being so cleared, many of the residents of Byculla commenced to drive through it, as it is a short cut to the Fort. Many respectable (though poor) European and Eurasian families also removed there, as the place is convenient to those whose daily work takes them to the districts of Byculla, Tardeo, Parell, and Mazagon. Missionaries and itinerant street preachers also occasionally preached at the Two Tanks, than which there is no better place in Bombay to secure an audience of the lower classes of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and other castes. Meetings were, and still are, held in one or two houses for religious worship.

But now that the operation of the Act is suspended, several European families have had to remove from their quarters, by reason of some of these Jewish prostitutes returning to their old haunts, and an incursion of others is most probable. Missionaries have been compelled to go elsewhere to preach, and religious meetings are not so well attended. The nightly disturbance created by these people and their followers is extremely annoying to those persons whom poverty, and not choice, had compelled to lodge in their vicinity. The Commissioner of Police has been applied to and has declined to interfere, as he considers he is no longer empowered to remove such people, since the operation of the C. D. Act has been suspended in the city.

It is a decided and intolerable nuisance that this road should be as it were virtually closed to all respectable families who may wish to live there, or who may desire to drive though it on their way to the Fort. No lady or gentleman could drive through this street after four o'clock in the afternoon, without being shocked or disgusted at the painted and shameless Jezebels squatting at windows, and hailing pedestrians and Europeans who happen to drive by.

This street is not a narrow obscure one. On the contrary, it is a good broad street and opens on to a most respectable locality (Byculla). In no European city would such a state of things be allowed for a day. Years ago such things were tolerated in certain cities such as Berlin, &c., but now the police authorities have *carte blanche* to suppress them should they ever recur. The Commissioner of Police refers all parties complaining to him of that nuisance, to a police magistrate, but the summary remedy which I propose is this:—Let Government by notification direct that such sections of the C. D. Act as give power to the Police Commissioner to segregate prostitutes be in operation in this city; and then I feel sure that Mr. Souter's sound judgment will enable him to decide where such classes of people shall carry on their profession.

Let some obscure cul-de-sacs and alleys be a *trou aux scélérats et prostituées*; and then there will be no cause for complaint. B.

25th August.

ROAD MAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cost of road making—a clumsy sort of thing, and simple, to be honoured in any way in connection with art—is generally very well understood, and the principles of it are certainly so well known as to make any suggestion on the subject seem superfluous; but I would make a few observations notwithstanding. I have long wanted to throw out a suggestion in the matter, but knowing how difficult it is to get practical attention to any suggestion which is not in strict keeping with acknowledged rules in engineering, I have allowed time to pass by till this break in the monsoon, and certain proceedings on the part of our local road-makers have awakened me to the position again.

The heat and glare of Bombay, in common with most places similarly situated, are two of the greatest drawbacks to the enjoyment of life in this country; but there is a third which is quite as great a drawback to enjoyment as the other two. Heat and glare one may avoid but the evil that we cannot avoid, unless in favoured situations, is dust. The contrivances which will modulate heat and glare will not keep out dust. It must be either no dust and suffocation; or air to breathe and dust with it.

I have classed heat, glare, and dust as the greatest of drawbacks in this climate, but I think dust takes the first place. To most people, dust about the furniture, about one's hands, clothes, and hair constitutes a source of the greatest discomfort; but when it is considered how it enters our lungs with the air that we breathe, it will be seen that it constitutes a drawback to health which is greater than the mere drawbacks to discomfort. Dust, therefore, seems to be the great thing to be kept down.

I lately saw in one or two places one of the great steam-rollers going over some newly laid metal till the surface was all that could be desired, and I thought our opportunity had slipped, and that I had lost the lead that I had purposed to take in an important matter. But I was disappointed—really disappointed—for I would rather have lost the lead than have now to take it and work for a reform. The metal was rolled to a surface which was perfectly good for all traffic, and just as I thought that a new experiment was completed, behold there appeared on the scene loads of sandstone to be spread and rolled out, then to be pulverized by the traffic, then to be picked up by every varying wind and deposited in the eyes and lungs of the public, and be spread, indeed, generally where it was not wanted, and would be prejudicial to the health and comfort of the people generally

I would recommend that the use of sandstone be discontinued. Besides the objections to it which I have mentioned, and which all Bombay will indorse, it is expensive and deceptive. It covers for a time carelessness in spreading the metal, and small unevennesses caused by the hoofs of the bullocks that drag the rollers; though every small unevenness is increased every time a wheel passes over it, till we get the undulating surface which injures conveyances of every description more than anything else.

The Municipal Commissioner has said that he will have more steam-rollers, and I commend his resolve. The public grumble about them, but the public never yet ceased to grumble about our roads—too much water or too little—roads neglected or roads repaired. Some one is always ready to point out that any given piece of road is bad for one reason or another. I myself take exception to the levelest piece of road in Bombay because of the pesty sandstone. Let the Commissioner give us good roads, and let the public grumble to the full about the rollers.

The expense of getting together the sandstone and then speading it is great, but it is the least of the objections to it. In favour of it, of course, it will be urged that it binds the metal. That should have small weight when put against its expense and other drawbacks. The roller and the traffic will bind the metal as they do in many more civilized parts. Of course, the moonsoon is the best time to mend the roads, and the wetter the weather the better. Some of the cost of the sandstone might be judiciously spent in the use of the rammer after the metal has been properly spread. This would, so to speak, shake the metal into place, and while it made the surface easier for the steam-roller, would make a more compact surface after the roller had done its work. The sandstone enables the contractor to put on a fairer looking, but false surface, which the traffic soon exposes the imperfections of. An experimental mile of road made in the way here advocated in some part now exposed to the breezes would show how much we may do to protect ourselves from dust by refraining from manufacturing it.

GOGGLES.

NOT long ago the old male hippopotamus at the Zoological London Gardens suffered much from a decayed tooth. In former times he would have been shot, as was poor "Chunee," the elephant at Exeter 'Change. Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Gardens, determined to pull out the tooth. He ordered the blacksmith to make a pair of "tooth-forceps," and a tremendous pair they were. The "bite" of the "forceps," just fitted the tooth of the animal. By skilful management, Bartlett managed to seize the tooth as the beast put his head through the bars. The hippopotamus roaring frightfully pulled one way, Bartlett and the keepers pulled another way, and at last out came the tooth.

THE following advertisement from a Cheltenham paper also shows to what straits an officer and gentleman may be driven now-a-days to make a living:—"Ladies and Gentlemen—Ten Years have elapsed since the failure of my health obliged me to retire from the Army, when I opened my Photographic Studio and asked for the support of the friends to whom I was known in Cheltenham. I now offer my sincere thanks for the kind response given to that appeal, and respectfully ask for its continuance. My connection having extended throughout the County I have adopted the above name for my Studio, by which it will henceforth be known.—I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your Obedient Servant, A. G. TOD, Captain, late Madras Cavalry."

CAN A MAN "CLIMB DOWN?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "[illegible] GAZETTE."

SIR,—There occurred in a lett[illegible] some time ago the words, "he began t[illegible] It seemed to me that it was so in[illegible] *down* as to amount to a bull, but[illegible] thought it correct and we agreed to [illegible] by a bet and to accept the decision of a th[illegible] final. The referee decided that climb down wa[illegible] per; so I had to climb down with the amount of the wager. But every dictionary that I have consulted seems to bear out my view, and I cannot find a single instance of a standard author writing climb down. When the verb occurs without a noun to mount or ascend is generally understood as

"Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall."

Perhaps you or some of your readers may think it worth while to give an opinion. XMNLDF.

THE PROGRESS OF SATTARA *alias* SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wonder how many of your read[illegible] of the gentler [illegible] know where Sleepy [illegible] Hollow is. Well, as the darlings are not expected to know anything thoroughly except how to flirt, I'll tell them. It is a small and pretty station distant about 70 miles from Poona, and commonly called Sattara. I don't know whether it has been mentioned by the energetic compiler of the new gazetteer, but if so, I hope its somniferous tendencies have not been alluded to. As to its present right to that name I will leave your readers to judge for themselves, and merely endeavour to enumerate our present gaieties. We have meets (with ducks) at various points, riding parties of anything but a slow character, fox and jackal hunting with a very bobbery pack. Nevertheless, on Thursday morning a fair field of sixteen assembled: the ladies were well represented, and were thoroughly rewarded by a good galloping run of twenty minutes. These meets, taking place as they do about six times a week, show well for the character of the steeds belonging to the members of the "Sattara Hunt." In fact, these animals have proved themselves so worthy, that it is a debated question whether we should not have a Sattara race meeting immediately after the Poona one so that the winners at the latter might have an opportunity of gaining fresh laurels.

We have had several meetings for "that cruel sport—the destruction of the harmless pigeon." These have been occasionally conducted on the new German principle: the chief excitement of this system appears to concentrate in seeing which will be best peppered—the pigeon or the shooter. This ought to silence all objections to pigeon-shooting, as both the pigeon and the sportsman are placed as nearly as possible on an even footing.

Some of our most prominent amateurs have favoured us with several operettas, in one of which the beggar was "done" to perfection, and in another, the crockery was most decidedly knocked about the shop.

We have had several dances, both public and private. In fact as regards dancing, there is no restraining some of the community. I refer more particularly to the bachelors, as they, I believe, are to be seen at all hours pirouetting about their verandahs, and when asked what the deuce they are doing, reply in the most matter of fact manner "why learning the *trois temps*." They have no doubt a great desire to be well qualified for a spin.

Notwithstanding all these attractions, Sattara, which has at the most 12 or 13 cricketers, was able to send an eleven to Poona, when Poona with its legion was and is unable to send an eleven to Sattara. Should Poona sufficiently recover to be able to send an eleven at some future time, I have no doubt that we will be able to give them a thorough good beating, and to compensate for it we will endeavour to conduct the match with a little more *éclat* than was done in Poona. We have one good cricketer in reserve who was unable unfortunately to go to Poona with the eleven, otherwise the result might have been different.

With regard to badminton, this game, if I am rightly informed (I did not see it), as played in Poona, is a case of tip tap, tip tap, and very gentle exercise, whereas here there is "just a little" play. Poona being a comparatively small station, it appears not to have been so fortunate as Sattara in being able to afford suitable accommodation for this *noble* game. As to "big dinners" I don't think that I ever endangered my health so much before. But now comes the climax. Croquet! Croquet has been reduced to a science in Sattara, and it has been calculated by our best arithmeticians that if croquet grounds go on increasing at the present rate, Sattara will shortly be one vast croquet ground, only leaving room for what some declare is a necessity now, *i. e.* a lunatic asylum. One gentleman was overheard the other day to remark that "it was almost impossible to finish a game in one evening as the hoops were only half an inch smaller than the balls." He is, I believe, to be the first inmate of the new building, should it ever be completed, or he may be sent home on sick certificate.

Faith, Hope, and Charity abound in Sattara—Faith in our own superiority, the beating in Poona notwithstanding; Hope, that Poona at some future time may be able to send an eleven; when Charity will be exhibited to all comers.

Sleepy Hollow, 23rd August.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain registered at Surat up to Saturday amounted to 33 inches and 22 cents.

A BHATTIA boy, residing somewhere at Kaira, has forsaken his own religion, and embraced Mahomedanism.

THE *Sindian* states a rumour that Mr. Widdicombe, Judge, now at home on leave, is expected back at Kurrachee in December.

FOUZDAR OF JULALPOOR.—Jamadar Goolamunbee, for a long time employed in the Mofussil Police, has been appointed Fouzdar of Julalpoor.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-three European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

READING ROOM AT POREBUNDER.—A reading room has been established at Porebunder, and a number of people seem to take advantage of it.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A house situated at Mangul Waree fell on Saturday, but fortunately nobody was hurt. It was unoccupied at the time.

THE HOUSE-TAX AT BROACH.—At a meeting of the Broach Municipality, held the other day, it was unanimously resolved to abolish the house-tax.

PERJURY.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach the other day, a man named Heemat Wusta was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a Mahomedan accidentally fell from a window on the first storey of a house at Shaik Abdool Doctor Street. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

KIDNAPPING HINDOO GIRLS.—Two Marwarees have been arrested at Kaira on a charge of kidnapping several Hindoo girls with the object of selling them. The girls are in charge of the police there.

THE GOVERNOR OF DAMAUN.—H. E. the Governor of Damaun has gone to Surat to see the horse races at Randeer. On the day of his arrival H. E. was received at the Delhi Gate Station by Mr. Hope, the District Magistrate.

FALL OF A CHAWL.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday night, a chawl, situated at Babdeo Street, and belonging to a Mussulman, fell. One man was slightly injured, and the damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 250.

THE annual general meeting of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution is to be held to-day at its hall, No. 7, Hornby Row, at half-past 4 P.M., when the life governors, members, and subscribers are invited to attend.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT AT BROACH.—Mr. Adurjee Jeevanjee, Deputy Magistrate of Broach, has taken temporarily the charge of the office of Police Superintendent at Broach from Mr. Scannell, who has obtained two months' leave.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A man named Mahomed Syed Ahmed reported to the executive police on Saturday that his servant had absconded with a box, containing property worth Rs. 150. Search is being made by the police for the accused.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—A Hindoo woman named Casee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with misapplying in breach of trust a gold ornament, worth Rs. 300, belonging to Gunga, woman. She was remanded to jail till Thursday next.

A SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.—On Sunday a Mussulman named Hoossein stabbed seriously with a knife a Maratha woman, who was in his keeping. The woman was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she lies in a dangerous state. The Mussulman has not been yet arrested.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 333 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 140 were under sentences from the High Court, 159 from the Magistrates of Police, and 34 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 258 were natives, and the remaining 75 were Europeans.

[illegible] lad, aged about [illegible]een, was charged [illegible] yesterday with [illegible] property of [illegible] and ordered [illegible]tory.

FALSE PRETE[illegible]terday, before Mr. Dosabhoy [illegible] Police Court yesterday, Cassum Jeena was charged w[illegible]jee, a man named [illegible] pretences a quantity of gro[illegible] obtaining by false Pitamber Thackersey. Priories, belonging to one [illegible] and sentenced to two mooner was adjudged guilty [illegible]ths' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY.—A Hi[illegible] ported to the po[illegible] named Dewkisson Jewraz reentered by some[illegible] on Sunday that his shop was a large box [illegible] person on the previous night, and [illegible] open, from which a smaller box, con[illegible] gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 131, was stolen. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a man named Mottee, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering on the Esplanade and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. The man pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—A Mussulman named Jangir Syed Gool was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Aniff Gool Mahomed, by striking him with sticks. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the offender and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a Parsee, named Merwanjee Shapoorjee, fell from the balcony of a house in Bazaar Gate Street on to the road—a height of about fifty feet. The unfortunate man died instantaneously in consequence of injuries received. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INSTITUTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.—On Sunday last a meeting was held at the parochial hall of N. S. de Esperança, His Lordship Bishop Meurin presiding, to discuss rules for a new temperance society which is about to be established among the Catholic community in Bombay. The institution will embrace two kinds of members, viz. total abstainers and partial abstainers. The chairman explained the objects of the Society, and then exhibited the medals and pictures which it was intended should be given to members who during one year's probation shall faithfully observe their pledge. He then enrolled himself as a first class member (total abstainer), and invited others to follow his example. About forty names were then given in before the meeting separated.

A DRIVER of a public conveyance, named Peeroo, was charged before the City Magistrate yesterday with having struck and robbed a seaman named Charles Sergeant, belonging to the ship Sydney Eggers. The prosecutor stated that he had been on shore on liberty, and on returning to Keamaree, with the view to proceeding on board, he was looking for the gharry he had engaged; while making enquiries he was struck by the accused on the eye, and had his pockets rifled of Rs. 13. He was perfectly sober at the time. The whole day was occupied in taking evidence for the prosecution, and the hearing of the case was adjourned to Saturday next; the accused, who was defended by Mr. Strong, was sent to jail. The accused has a previous conviction recorded against him of a similar offence to the one he is now charged with.—*Sind News*, August 21.

HIGH COURT.—26TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Luxumibai, Hindoo widow,—Chalk and Turner (Part heard.)
850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch; Manisty and Fletcher (Part heard.)
1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.
20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.
719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajun Bibee, widow.
744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vallubdas v the East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan Abdool v Hajee Meya bin Balmeya—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
531-72—Mody—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta and others v Bomanjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch, Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, and Hearn Cleveland, and Peile.
547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v Thucker Morarjee Poonjah—Tyabjee and Sayani.
698-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.
699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

332-73—Dr Dallas (for pauper)—Janibai, widow, and others v Hajribai, widow,—In person.
374-73—Jefferson and Payne—Ambai and another v Cawasjee Eduljee C—No appearance.
378-73—M H Khan—Doongersey Dayal v Khatao Veerjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Janardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
516-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dorabjee Byramjee v Duross Gajoodin Patell—No appearance.
538-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee & Co v Rustomjee Eduljee S—No appearance.
560-73—Prescot and Winter—Curimbhoy Heerjee v Lalljee Ludha and another—No appearance.
564-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Oriental Bank Corpn. v Bomanjee Merwanjee—No appearance.
574-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia v Bhicaijee, widow, &c—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaluedina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrow Dinanath—Ghandibhoy.
748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalaedina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)
687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gocuidas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.
191-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.
48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.
186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.
109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Ismael and others v Abba Thara and others—Judge.
783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.
773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Nadiri v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

16-73—Jefferson and Payne—Haceemchund Kessowjee v Bhimsey Ghella—No appearance.
265-73—In person—Abdool Hoosein Hebtoola v Cursondas Assaram—No appearance.
283-73—Shamrao—Ramchundra Bulwunt and others v Chodree Goolam Lilanee—No appearance.
499-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Mooljee Jaitha and others v Pandopa Kessow—No appearance.
557-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Premjee Nundoo v Khimjee Jadowjee—No appearance.
561-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardaseer Hormusjee and another v Cursetjee Sorabjee—No appearance.
573-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Shapoorjee Jeewajee v Bhicaijee, widow—Pestonjee Cawasjee.

LONG CAUSES.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Prema v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.
260-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caroline Ann Stevens and another v Anne Pennell—Dallas and Lynch.
528-72—M H Khan—Borah Shumsoodin Ebrahimjee v Borah Soojavoodin Jeevabhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.
726-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Ludhabhoy Ebrahim v Borah Soojawoodin Jewanbhoy—M H Khan.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE DUNEDIN, 1,293 tons, Captain G. M. McLaren, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (August 22), with nine deck passengers and the following cargo:—2 cases Sind ware, 12 packages hides, 7 cases Exhibition goods, 1 case books, 233 bales wool, 20 packages indigo, and 401 bags seeds.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. GWALIOR, 1,727 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—From Calcutta—Mr. C. Murray. For Singapore—Captain Levinge. For Hongkong—Mr. E. Ellis. She carries the following cargo:—1,769½ chests opium, 1,316½ bales cotton, 15½ cwts. ivory, and sundries.

THE SHIP HYDERABAD, 1,349 tons, Captain C. Holmwood, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Calcutta (July 10) brought the following cargo:—309 bales jute, 8 cases benjamin, 8 bales patch leaves, 15,799 bags rice, 3,681 bales gunnies, 1,286 bags rice, and 124 bales twine. During the voyage she spoke the ship Magdala, bound from Moulmein for Bombay. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP SIR WALTER SCOTT, 1,270 tons, Captain H. Smith, has arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool (May 28) with a cargo of 181 packages glassware and mounting, 89 cases slates, 1 case woollen, 384 packages glassware, 9 bags corks, 4 cases iron safes, 2 packages paint, 10 casks rice bowls, 21 packages hardware, 34 cases cotton, 16 packages nails, 152 blocks, 9 cases merchandise, 1,715 tons coals, 27 crates earthenware, 15 bales paper, 69 packages merchandise, and 35 boxes soap. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	Height. IN. FT.	August & Sept.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	Height. IN. FT.
0 58 m	4 7	Tuesday 26	6 59 m	5 3
1 13 a	5 9		7 26 a	5 3
1 29 m	4 6	Wednesday ... 27	7 30 m	4 8
1 40 a	5 4		7 54 a	5 3
2 4 m	4 3	Thursday 28	8 3 m	3 10
2 6 a	4 8		8 26 a	5 1
2 45 m	3 9	Friday 29	8 39 m	2 9
2 33 a	3 10		9 2 a	1 9
3 31 m	3 2	Saturday 30	9 19 m	1 7
2 59 a	2 11		9 44 a	4 6
4 39 m	2 10	Sunday 31	10 11 m	0 7
3 34 a	2 0		10 40 a	4 4
5 58 m	2 8	Monday......... 1	11 25 m	0 1
4 37 a	1 6		11 49 a	4 4

Moon—First Quarter, 31st, 8h. 38m. A.M.

FOOTBALL.

LAST night a pick-up game was played between sides chosen by Lushington and Peile the younger. The ground was in splendid order in consequence of the recent fall of rain. Shortly after the game commenced the Yellows (Lushington's men) obtained a touch-down. Lushington kicked off but missed the goal. After this some rare scrimmages took place, in which, as forwards the two Taylors, Hart, Cassels, Cartwright, the two Beyts, Boevey, and Read distinguished themselves. Among the outside-wallahs, it is almost unnecessary to say that the two Captains, Hatch, Chalmers, and Peile the elder were "all there." The game was temporarily suspended by the rain. On its resumption Read obtained a run in and touch-down behind goal, but the kick off was missed by young Peile, and the game may be said to have gone very equally for both sides.

THE PARSEE MURDERER.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE ACHAJEE was again brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate, with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 6th inst. caused the death of Ameena, woman, at Pinjrapole. Prisoner was very noisy and violent in his conduct while in the Fort Police Court chowkey. Dr. Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, and Dr. Lyons, Chemical Analyser to Government, were examined, after which the magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till Saturday next. Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

THE WRECKS NEAR CAPE GUARDAFUI.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. favour us with the following copies of further telegrams received by them relative to the Kwangchow and Singapore:—From Delmege, Reid & Co., Galle, 22nd August. "Forbes, Forbes & Co., London, telegraphs underwriters propose sending steamer from Aden to relieve Kwangchow. All Kwangchow's crew are here." From Delmege, Reid & Co., Galle, 23rd August. "Singapore completely gone. Passengers and crew in hands Arabs, travelling with them. Portion near wreck Kwangchow. Captain Kwangchow left here last Peninsular Mail, Aden."

Under instructions from Government the Dalhousie steamer was to leave Aden on Saturday night for the scene of the wrecks.

HIGH COURT.—25TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SUITS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia v. Bhiccaeejee, widow, and others.

MR. MACPHERSON appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Ferguson for the first defendant, the widow and executrix of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Advocate-General for the defendant, Perozbaee, daughter of the late and sister of the present Parsee Baronet, and for other defendants.

Mr. Macpherson, who appeared in support of a rule *nisi* for an injunction, stated that it had been arranged to have the case postponed till the 4th September next. It was also arranged that another suit against the same defendants in which Shapoorjee Jewajee, a creditor of the late Mr. Rustomjee, was the plaintiff, should be postponed until the 9th September next.

The abovementioned cases were postponed accordingly.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

VULLUBDAS JAIRAM V. BHIMJEE GIRDHUR AND ANOTHER.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the first defendant, and Mr. Budroodin for the second.

The Advocate-General said he moved absolute a rule *nisi* obtained by Mr. Latham on the 4th March 1873 before his Lordship, calling upon the defendants to show cause why defendant Bhimjee Girdhur should not be restrained from receiving the rents and income of a building in Hornby Row, now in the occupation of the Scottish Education Society's schools, and a building at Parell, now in the occupation of the Albert Mills Company; and why a receiver should not be appointed to receive and collect the rents and profits thereof.

Mr. Mayhew showed cause against the rule. This was a partition suit. The defendants ought to impeach a partition of the family property made in 1868. Plaintiff alleged that the partition was only partial, while the defendants alleged that it was a complete partition of all the property.

Mr. Budroodin was in favour of the rule being made absolute.

His Lordship, in disposing of the matter, said the question related to family property. Plaintiff alleged there was only a partial division of the family property in 1868, and as to the rest he said it remained unpartitioned and he now asked that it might be partitioned. He stated that in the first division the valuation of the property was unfair, and that the property which came to his share was greatly overvalued. All the properties unallotted in 1868 came by some family arrangement into plaintiff's hands. The partial allotment was admitted, and the only question was whether there had been a further allotment. The property which could be said to be in dispute was the unallotted property; and there was no reason, his Lordship was of opinion, why the injunction should extend beyond the unallotted property. The appointment of a receiver must, therefore, apply to all the undivided property. His Lordship made the injunction absolute till the hearing of the suit; and by consent of the parties Messrs Skipsey and Thakurdas Atmaram, solicitors, were appointed joint receivers without security of the property mentioned in the rule. Costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Scientific American* relates a singular incident. In company with other persons he was crossing Seneca Lake, when a small wave was seen near the centre of the lake caused by the moving of insects. Upon investigating the matter it was found that three spiders were gliding over the surface of the water, and attached to them was a single thread, the size of a knitting needle, extending in the air to the height of thirty feet, at an angle of sixty degrees, and terminating with an enormous balloon-shaped web. This latter was judged to be eight feet long and five feet wide, with stays fastened to the main thread, something similar to those of a balloon, and it was managed, apparently by an innumerable number of the insects stationed at proper intervals. The party attempted to obtain a closer view, but when within a few feet of the web it began to rise, though the last spider, which proved to be about the size of a house fly, was brought back by the stroke of an oar. The balloon went onward and upward until it was lost to sight.

A SUIT AGAINST THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.

HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJEE SCREWWALLA V. THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, IN LIQUIDATION.

AT the High Court recently, Mr. Justice Pinhey delivered the following judgment in the case:—

His Lordship said—This action was instituted on the 12th September 1872 by the plaintiff to recover from the Commercial Bank Rs. 3,173-13-0 (being the equivalent at par of £423-3-6, at the rate of fifteen shillings in the pound,) on the grounds that one Runchordas Canjee in 1865 consigned to Messrs. Hankey Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, 200 bales of cotton, and drew against the consignment a bill of exchange for £3,000 in favour of Messrs. Tyabjee & Co., of Bombay, on Messrs. Hankey Brothers & Co.; that Messrs. Tyabjee & Co. negotiated the said bill with the Commercial Bank, and the Commercial Bank having sold the cotton held a surplus in favour of Runchordas Canjee of £423-3-6; that soon after receiving advice of this surplus Runchordas Canjee failed, and the trustees of his estate under Act XXVIII of 1865 subsequently sold his claim on the Commercial Bank to the plaintiff; that on the 24th May 1866 the Commercial Bank suspended payment, and the affairs of the Bank are being wound up by the Court of Chancery in England; that on the 13th September 1869 the claim of Runchordas Canjee was compromised at the rate of 15 shillings in the pound by the constituted attorney in Bombay of the official liquidator of the Bank, Mr. G. F. Rimington, who granted a certificate of indebtedness for the amount of such compounded claim; and that as the defendant now refuses to pay the amount so certified the plaintiff has been obliged to bring this suit. This claim is resisted on the grounds that the bales of cotton, referred to in the plaint, and against which the bill of exchange for £3,000 drawn by Runchordas Canjee and endorsed by Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co., was drawn, were hypothecated to the defendant under a letter, dated 13th February 1865, and signed by Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co., whereby any surplus proceeds that might accrue from the sale of the 200 bales of cotton were to be held (after the adjustment of accounts between Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. and the Commercial Bank) at the disposal of Messrs. Tyabjee and Co.; that the surplus proceeds of the sale were accordingly credited to Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co., in their account with the Commercial Bank; that the said Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. subsequently failed, being at the time largely indebted to the Commercial Bank; that Runchordas Canjee received the amount claimed either by actual payment or by credit for the amount in his account with Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co.; that the certificate granted by Mr. Rimington on the 13th September 1869 was so granted under a misapprehension of the facts of the case and is not therefore binding on the defendant; and that the suit is barred by Act 14 of 1869. The issues raised for the defendants were:—1st, Whether plaintiff is entitled to recover Rs. 3,173-13-0 in the plaint mentioned or any part of this sum; 2nd, Whether the allegations in the 2nd and 3rd paras of the written statement are true; 3rd, Whether the defendants have not given credit to Messrs. Sujaudin Tyabjee & Co. for the amount claimed in this suit, and whether the plaintiff is not thereby debarred from recovering the amount in this suit; 4th, Whether Runchordas Canjee or his trustees in the plaint named have not received payment from or been allowed credit by Sujaudin Tyabjee and Co. of the amount claimed in this suit; 5th, Whether the certificate in the 6th para. of the plaint mentioned was signed and given by Mr. G. F. Rimington under mistake and misapprehension; 6th, Whether such certificate is valid and binding against the defendants; 7th, Whether this suit is barred by the provision of Act XIV. of 1859. 1. My finding on the first issue is in the affirmative and for plaintiff. 2. My finding on the second issue is in the affirmative as to the fact stated in the 2nd and 3rd paras. of the written statement; but I also find that the letter of hypothecation in the 3rd para. of the written statement mentioned was signed by Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co. by mistake or through inadvertence, and that Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co. were not authorized to hypothecate to the Commercial Bank or to alienate from Runchordas Canjee, the shipper of the cotton, the surplus proceeds of the sale of the cotton after satisfying the bill drawn for £3,000 against the said cotton by Runchordas Canjee. 3. My finding on the third issue is in the negative and for plaintiff. 4. On the fourth issue my finding is in the affirmative; but I also find that the amount claimed was credited in the books of Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co. to Runchordas Canjee without authority from either Runchordas Canjee or his trustees, and is in no way binding on the plaintiff in this suit. 5, 6, and 7. My finding on the fifth and seventh issues is in the negative, and on the sixth in the affirmative; and on all three for the plaintiff. The facts in this case are scarcely, if at all, disputed. There is no contest as to what Runchordas Canjee did, or as to what Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. did, or as to what the Commercial Bank by its agents and representatives did. It is rather as to the legality and legal effect of some of their acts and deeds that I have to decide. It is admitted that Runchordas Canjee sent 200 bales of cotton to England on or about February 1865 by the Lady Havelock; that he on the 7th February 1865 drew the bill (marked B) for £3,000, payable at 6 months' sight on Messrs. Hankey Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, in favour of Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. against the cotton so sent; that Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. negotiated the bill with the Commercial Bank, by which Bank it was marked with the office No. 139; that the consignment of cotton was hypothecated to the Commercial Bank by the letter marked 5, which was signed by S. Tyabjee & Co.; that the cotton was sold in England and realized a surplus of £423-3-6, of which due advice was given by the Bank in London to the branch of the Commercial Bank in Bombay; and that on receipt of this advice from England, Mr. Angus, the manager of the Commercial Bank in Bombay, wrote the letter marked C., and dated 14th October 1865, to Runchordas Canjee, forwarding account sales and advising him of credit for the surplus sum of £423-3-6. It is admitted that Mr. Rimington, the constituted attorney of the liquidator of the Commercial Bank in Bombay, did in fact, on the 13th September 1869, give the certificate of indebtedness, marked H, for Rs. 4,231-12-0, being the equivalent of £423-3-6, to be paid at the rate of fifteen shillings in the pound to the trustees of the estate of Runchordas Canjee, who had before this taken advantage of Act XXVIII of 1865. It is admitted that whatever claim Runchordas Canjee had to the surplus proceeds of the consignment of cotton was sold to the plaintiff on the 29th August 1872 under the deed of assignment marked A. It is admitted that the Commercial Bank, finding S. Tyabjee and Co., who endorsed Bill B and signed the letter of hypothecation 5, largely indebted to the Bank, appropriated the surplus proceeds of the cotton by crediting it to the account of Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co. with the Bank. In this state of facts, it appears to me, now that I am fully in possession of the arguments on both sides, that the real issues in the case may be thus shortly stated:—1. Was the Commercial Bank legally competent to credit the surplus proceeds of the cotton £423-3-6 to Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co. in their account with the Bank? 2. If not, then, as more than three years elapsed between the realization of these surplus proceeds and the institution of this suit, is the suit saved from being barred by the Statute of Limitations (Act XIV. of 1859) by Mr. Rimington's certificate of indebtedness marked H? It was contended by Mr. Marriott for the Bank that the Bank could legally appropriate the surplus sale proceeds of the cotton towards the liquidation of the Bank's claim against S. Tyabjee and Co., on two grounds, viz., first, that S. Tyabjee and Co. were authorised to sign the letter of hypothecation and thereby to bind the proceeds; and secondly, that S. Tyabjee and Co. were at all events in possession of the bill of lading of the cotton as factors. But I am of opinion that neither of these grounds can be allowed. There is no direct evidence whatever that Runchordas Canjee, the shipper of the cotton, assigned the cotton to S. Tyabjee and Co., except as a security for the amount of the bill for £3,000. Nor is there any direct evidence that Runchordas Canjee authorized S. Tyabjee and Co. to sign the letter of hypothecation No. 5. Runchordas Canjee made over to S. Tyabjee and Co. the bill of lading of the cotton, and S. Tyabjee and Co. did, as a matter of fact, sign the letter of hypothecation. But it appears to me most clear that S. Tyabjee and Co. did sign the letter of hypothecation through mistake or inadvertence, and that their doing so in no way affected the right of Runchordas Canjee to the surplus proceeds of the cotton, and that the Commercial Bank when they negotiated the bill for £3,000, and accepted the letter of hypothecation, were not for a moment misled as to such right of Runchordas Canjee. This appears to me most clear from the action of the manager of the Bank and from the statement of the accountant of the Bank. When the cotton was sold in England and a surplus realized, credit was given by the Bank in London to the Bank in Bombay: upon advice of this being received in Bombay, what did the manager of the Bank in Bombay do? He did not for a moment apparently think that the surplus proceeds were payable to S. Tyabjee & Co., or that S. Tyabjee & Co. had any interest in such surplus; for Mr. Angus, in his letter marked C., and dated 14th October 1865, advised Runchordas Canjee of the surplus having been credited to him here, and he at the same time forwarded to Runchordas Canjee the account sales of the cotton. Again, what said the Bank accountant, Mr. Greenwood? He said distinctly that the letter of hypothecation No 5 was evidently wrongly signed by Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co., instead of by the shipper of the cotton Runchordas Canjee, and that if the mistake had attracted his attention he should have returned the letter for correction. And afterwards in reply to questions which I put to him, Mr. Greenwood made his meaning still more clear and explained more fully when, why, and how the Bank came afterwards to credit the surplus proceeds of the cotton to Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. Mr. Greenwood stated that the surplus proceeds of the cotton were advised from London as a credit to Runchordas Canjee on account of the bill drawn by Runchordas Canjee; but added Mr. Greenwood, "as S Tyabjee & Co. are shown in the Protested Bill Book as the last endorsers of the bill, I had a doubt, whether this surplus of £423-3-6 might not be set off against the Bank's claim on S. Tyabjee and Co. This was for the lawyers to decide." Accordingly the advice of Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Bank, was taken, and by Mr. Crawford's advice the surplus was credited to Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co.; and when further questioned by me, Mr. Greenwood made an it clear admission. He said, "I made this adjustment in respect of the £423-3-6 solely because of the Bank's claim against the last endorsor, S. Tyabjee and Co., and not because S. Tyabjee and Co. had wrongly signed the letter of hypothecation. The letter of hypothecation was in England at the time, and we did not know that Tyabjee and Co. had signed it. We had a duplicate of the letter of hypothecation here, but we did not even take the trouble to refer to it." A consideration of Mr. Greenwood's evidence appears to me to exhaust this part of the case. I will however briefly notice two other arguments urged for the defence by Mr. Marriott, before proceeding to consider the question of limitation. In reply to the argument of the Advocate-General that the use of the word "drawers" ("us, as drawers,") in the last para of the letter of hypothecation clearly showed that the letter should have been signed by Runchordas Canjee, who was the drawer of the bill, Mr. Marriott urged that the alteration of "us" in the first para. to "Runchordas Canjee" showed that it was S. Tyabjee and Co, who ought to have signed the letter; that the fact of the word "drawers" not being altered in the last para. of the letter, which is a printed form, is immaterial; and that ink alterations in a printed form must control the printed portions. But this argument fails to impress me, because the printed form is clearly intended to be signed by the drawer of the bill of exchange therein referred to, and also because the alteration of the word "us" into Runchordas Canjee would not have necessitated the letter being signed by some one other than Runchordas Canjee—although, of course, as the form of letter was ordinarily intended to be used by a firm consisting of several partners, it would have been more correct and grammatical if "us" had been altered to "me," and if the word "We" at the commencement of each para, had been altered to "I." The fact no doubt is, as may be inferred from what was stated by Mr. Greenwood, namely, that the printed letter of hypothecation was carelessly prepared, and as the bill of exchange was really drawn by Runchordas Canjee, and as his name occurred nowhere else, it was thought necessary to insert his name in the first line of the letter just after the words in capitals "Bills of Exchange," denoting the document on account of which the letter was given. The other contention of Mr. Marriott which requires passing notice is that Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. were in possession of the bill of lading and shipping documents as factors. Mr. Marriott referred to section 1 of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 39, which was extended to India by Act XX. of 1844, since repealed by section 1 of the Indian Contract Law (Act IX. of 1872). This section enacted "that from and after the passing of this Act any agent who shall thereafter be entrusted with the possession of goods, or of the documents of title to goods, shall be deemed and taken to be the owner of such goods and documents so far as to give validity to any contract or agreement by way of pledge, lien, or security *bona fide* made by any person with such agent so entrusted as aforesaid, as well for any original loan, advance, or payment made upon the security of such goods or documents, as also for any further or continuing advance in respect thereof, and such contract or agreement shall be binding upon and good against the owner of such goods, and all other persons interested therein, notwithstanding the person claiming such pledge or lien may have had notice that the person with whom such contract or agreement is made is only an agent." The answer to this contention is that the Commercial Bank accepted the documents of title to the cotton as security only for the bill for £3,000 drawn by Runchordas Canjee and endorsed by Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co. and not also "for any further or continuing advance in respect thereof." This is clear from Mr. Angus' letter C, dated 14th October 1865, and from Mr. Greenwood's evidence in this Court. I now pass on to the consideration of the question of limitation; that is, whether the certificate H. granted by Mr. Rimington on the 13th September 1869 saves the claim from being barred by Act XIV. of 1859, the Law of Limitation, which must govern this case, although it has been repealed by section 2 of Act IX. of 1871. The present suit was filed on the 12th September 1872, that is, within three years from the date of certificate H. Therefore the suit is within time if certificate H. is an admission in writing within the meaning of section 4 of Act XIV. of 1859. In order to determine the nature, effect, and validity of the certificate H, it may be well to state briefly the contents of the following documents. On the 14th October 1865, Mr. Angus, manager, in Bombay of the Commercial Bank, wrote the letter C. to Runchordas Canjee, forwarding account sales of the cotton against which the Bill B. for £3,000 had been drawn by Runchordas Canjee, and advising surplus of £423-3-6 to credit. After the date of this letter the Commercial Bank went into liquidation under orders of the High Court of Chancery in England, and Runchordas Canjee having taken advantage of Act XXVIII. of 1865, trustees were appointed for the winding-up of his estate. Application for payment of the abovementioned sum having been made by the trustees of Runchordas Canjee, Messrs. Hunter and Beattie, then official liquidators of the Commercial Bank in Bombay, on the 25th April 1867 wrote to the trustees of Runchordas Canjee the letter marked D, wherein they declined to recognize as principals any one but the endorsers of the bill marked B, Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co., who were largely indebted to the Bank. I may notice here in passing (as applicable to a former part of this judgment, though not affecting the point of limitation which I am now considering,) that this letter D bases no right or claim on the part of Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. having signed the letter of hypothecation (exhibit No. 5.) On the 26th July 1867, Mr. Holyland, the official liquidator of the Commercial Bank, appointed by the Court of Chancery in England, executed the power F. appointing Messrs. Beattie and Rimington jointly and severally the constituted attorneys of the official liquidator in Bombay. Two remarks may here be conveniently made regarding the power of attorney marked F. First, it gives the attorneys therein appointed power to compromise claims against the Bank; secondly, it is stated in the body of the power that the power has been approved by his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, to whose Court the matter of the winding-up the Commercial Bank is attached, and this statement is certified by an endorsement of the Chief Clerk of the Court on the power, dated 25th July 1867, that is, the day previous to that on which the power itself was executed by Mr. Holyland. On the 1st July 1869 Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, as solicitors for the trustees to the estate of Runchordas Canjee, wrote to Mr. Rimington, one of the attorneys appointed under the power F., offering to accept payment of the amount of the claim at the rate of fifteen shillings in the pound if paid within thirty days. This letter, marked E, was referred by Mr. Rimington to Mr. Holyland for instructions. And on the 6th August 1869 Mr. Holyland wrote to Mr. Rimington the letter marked G, saying it would be useless to contest the claim of Runchordas Canjee and consenting to admit it at the rate of fifteen shillings in the pound. Mr. Holyland went on to say that both this claim and a claim made by Hurree Govind Welekar must be certified by Mr. Rimington and be passed by the Court in England before dividends could be paid. I may here remark that it is in evidence that the other creditors of the Bank in Bombay were compounded with at the rate of seventeen shillings in the pound, and that therefore the rate of composition offered by Runchordas Canjee's trustees and allowed by the official liquidator was more favourable to the Bank than the rate at which the claims of other creditors were compounded. On the 13th September 1869 Mr. Rimington granted the certificate marked H, which runs thus:—

"The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
Bombay Branch,
No. 50
Certificate of Indebtedness for Rs. 4,231-12.

It is hereby certified that it appears by the books of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East at Bombay, that the said Bank was indebted to Runchordas Canjee, Esq, at the time of its suspension here on the 24th day of May 1866, in the sum of four thousand two hundred and thirty one rupees and twelve annas only, inclusive of interest to that date, and subject to any claim or deduction which the said Bank may have, or may be entitled to, in respect of payment, mutual credit, set-off, or otherwise, to be paid at rate of (15) fifteen shillings in the pound sterling.—Dated this 13th day of September 1869.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for Official Liquidator.
ALFRED SWIFT, Accountant."

The certificate H was forwarded on the 17th September 1869 by the accountant to the liquidator in Bombay, Mr. Swift, to the solicitors to the trustees of Ranchordas Canjee's estate with the letter, exhibit No 1, wherein Mr. Swift stated that the certificate would have to be sent to England and the claim allowed by the Court before payment. Mr. Swift also wrote the letter, exhibit No. 2, on the 8th January 1870, to the trustees of Runchordas Canjee's estate, saying that an affidavit would be necessary in support of the claim, and probably also a power of attorney as the claim would be paid in England. This letter (exhibit No. 2) was written in consequence of the receipt of the letter (exhibit No. 3), dated 3rd December 1869, from Mr. Holyland, which is to the same effect. In the letter, exhibit No. 3, Mr. Holyland acknowledged receipt of a duplicate of the certificate marked H. Mr. Rimington stated in his evidence that these certificates were granted in triplicate, one copy being retained by the grantor, a second being given to the grantee, and the third being sent to the official liquidator in England. On the 31st December 1869 Mr. Holyland wrote to Mr. Rimington a letter (exhibit No. 4), saying that no creditors in Bombay were to be paid without the formal order of the Court of Chancery. On the 9th July 1870, Mr. Punnett, then attorney in Bombay for the official liquidator of the Commercial Bank, wrote the letter, marked I, to the trustees of Runchordas Canjee's estate, saying the claim could not be admitted. These are, I think, all the documents which I need describe before proceeding to consider the arguments urged at the bar with reference to the point of limitation. First it was urged that the certificate H is not a special contract as contended by the Advocate-General but, only a statement of the agent of the Bank in Bombay of what he thought was the state of the Bombay accounts of the Bank. I am however of opinion that the certificate H is an admission in writing signed by the constituted agent of the Bank in Bombay that the amount claimed by Runchordas Canjee was actually due to his estate, coupled with an agreement to pay such amount at the rate of fifteen shillings in the pound. If Runchordas Canjee had been indebted to the Bank at any other of its branches, doubtless the amount of the certificate H. might have been credited against such other debt. But no such other debt by Runchordas Canjee is proved, or is even alleged to have existed. And therefore I think the claim on the certificate H. can be enforced against the Bank. It cannot be said that the certificate H. was granted in consequence of any mistake or misapprehension, for it was given long after the letter D had been written by Messrs. Hunter and Beattie, in which they professed to substitute Messrs. S Tyabjee and Co. for Runchordas Canjee as creditors for the amount claimed, and Mr. Rimington admitted that his attention had been called to the previous correspondence regarding the claim before the certificate was granted; and it is, moreover, evident that Mr. Holyland had full information on the subject, when in his letter G he told Mr. Rimington that it would be useless to resist the claim. Mr. Marriott, for the defendant, however contended further that the certificate H cannot be regarded as an admission in writing binding under section 4 of Act XIV. of 1859, because the certificate H. is signed only by an agent, the constituted attorney of the official liquidator, whereas section 4 requires the acknowledgment therein contemplated to be signed by the principal to be bound thereby. In support of his argument, Mr. Marriott referred to clause 9 of section 1 of the same Act, where it is distinctly stated that the contract in writing referred to in that clause may be "signed by the party to be bound thereby or by his duly authorised agent," and he pointed out that there is no mention of any authorized agent being allowed to bind a principal under section 4. It seems at first sight rather a startling proposition that a corporate body like a Bank cannot be bound by an admission in writing under section 4 of the Limitation Act of 1859 if the writing be signed by an agent of the Bank. If this be so, how could a Bank be bound under this section? I suppose only by a deed under seal. The consequence would be that an agent of a Bank might be able to create or extinguish claims for thousands of pounds, but he would be unable to give an acknowledgment in writing such as would revive the right of a creditor to sue the Bank for a few hundreds of pounds or even less. He could make a contract, but he could not renew it. But I need not deal with the general question. It is sufficient for the purposes of this case if I show that the two cases cited by Mr. Marriott in support of his argument do not affect the right decision of the present case. The cases cited by Mr. Marriott were the referred case of Badoobhoosan Bose, plaintiff, v Easet Moon bee, defendant, decided by the Calcutta High Court (8 W R, Civil Rul., p. 1), and a decision of this Court in Parshotum Muncharam, plaintiff, v. Mirza Abdool Latifkhan, defendant, (6 B H C Report, Original Civil Jurisdiction, p. 87). The first of these cases decided in the shortest possible terms that section 4 of Act XIV. of 1859 is confined to an acknowledgment in writing signed by the debtor himself and not by his agent. In the second case, Couch, Chief Justice, approved and followed the decision of the Calcutta High Court Ruling that under section 4 of the Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) an acknowledgment in writing, signed by the agent or constituted attorney of the debtor, is not sufficient. Both these cases then decided generally that an agent or constituted attorney acting on general powers cannot, or perhaps I should rather say could not, bind his principal under section 4 of Act XIV. of 1859 by an acknowledgment in writing. But this case differs from both of those, in that Mr. Rimington, who granted the certificate H., was acting on a power of attorney which specially empowered him to do the very thing which he did do. The power F. is not simply a general power of attorney authorising Messrs. Beattie and Rimington to act generally for the Bank in Bombay. It goes much further than this, and specially empowers Messrs. Beattie and Rimington, or either of them, to compromise the claims of creditors of the Bank; and it was in the exercise of this special power that Mr. Rimington granted the certificate H., after consultation by letter with the official liquidator, upon terms more favourable to the Bank than were obtained from the general body of creditors of the Bank. It seems to me impossible to hold that the certificate H. granted under the special power to compromise claims conferred on Mr. Rimington by the power F. is not binding within the meaning and intention of section 4 of Act XIV. of 1859 on the Commercial Bank. But one argument on this part of the case remains to be considered, and it is this: that the power granted to Mr. Rimington to compromise claims was imperfect, because Mr. Holyland, the official liquidator by whom the power was granted, was himself incompetent to compromise claims on the Bank without the sanction of the Court of Chancery and could not therefore grant such power. Doubtless Mr. Holyland could not of himself delegate under any circumstances powers greater than he himself possessed. But the powers delegated by the power F., were not so delegated by Mr. Holyland of his own mere will and motion, without the sanction of the Court of Chancery. As I have noted above, the power F., as appears not only from the recital therein but also from the endorsement on the face of it was granted with the full knowledge and approval of the Master of the Rolls, to whose Court the matter of the liquidation of the Commercial Bank was and is attached. Therefore upon every view of this question of limitation I find that the certificate H. saves the present claim from being barred by Act XIV. of 1859. The decision of the Appellate side of this Court, in appeal No. 137, the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), appellants v. Premchund Roychund and others, respondents, settled that a suit may be brought in the courts in India against a company that is being wound up under "The Companies' Act of 1862 without the leave of the Court of Chancery being first obtained; and therefore without referring further to the sections of the Companies' Act of 1862, which were cited by Mr. Marriott at the bearing, I shall order that there be given a decree for plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs. 1. Award to plaintiff Rs. 3,173-13-0 and all costs of suit against the defendant. 2. Order execution of decree by plaintiff to be stayed for two months from this date, that is, until the 22nd September 1873. 3. Order that unless the defendant do pay the amount of this decree on or before the 22nd September 1873, then the amount of this judgment shall bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum from this date to date of payment.

NOTE.—My object in ordering execution to be stayed is to enable the Bank here to obtain sanction from the Court of Chancery for payment of the amount; and I have provided against any unnecessary delay in applying for such sanction by ordering interest to run from date of decision, unless payment is made in two months.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE understand that the man Stanley whose case has been undergoing preliminary investigation at Mooltan has been committed to the Chief Court for trial. We hear that it is not unlikely that the case will not be heard till after the holidays.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

WE are informed that a young European child fell out of a train on the Mooltan line, one day last week, and strange to say, our informant tells us, was picked up alive and unhurt. We have been promised further particulars, which we hope shortly to publish.—*Id.*

WE regret to have to notice the death, in Switzerland, of Mrs. Benson, the wife of Colonel Benson, of the Mysore Commission. The intelligence of her decease will be received with much regret by her many friends in this station.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE local Government have received, through Colonel Boddam, a little more than a bushel of cinnamon seed from the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Colombo, and have ordered the seed to be distributed to the different officials in the province for trial. In return, Mr. De Jongh asks for rare and beautiful ferns and ornamental firs.—*Id.*

FRUITS.—After a plentiful season, the mangoes have now been out for some days past. There has also been a good season for jacks, but they, too, are fast going out. Pineapples, custard-apples, and plantains are, however, supplying the places of mangoes and jacks, the heavy rainfall favouring their rapid and full growth. They are now abundant in the markets. Altogether, therefore, we cannot complain of our fruit season.—*Bengal Times*, Aug 23.

PROCESSIONS.—Dacca is now in a state of great excitement and densely crowded, on account of the famous processions which take place annually, on the occasion of the Junmushtomee festival about this time of the year. One of the processions came off the day before yesterday, but the best and grandest, which was to have come off yesterday was prevented by a heavy downpour of rain and has been postponed till this evening.—*Id.*

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN BURMAH.—Fears are entertained for the rice crop in Burmah. There has been very little rain in the country, and the crop, the staple produce of the country, is in danger of suffering from drought. Unless the rains set in regularly and copiously very soon it is expected that there will be a dearth. The King is said to be making preparations for storing available rice in large quantities.

WE understand that the removal of Lady Canning's monument from Barrackpore to the Cathedral is in contemplation. We do not see where a suitable place is to be found for it, but the objection to taking away a tomb from the remains which rest beneath it and degrading it to a mere cenotaph is open to far more serious objection. Who would appreciate such a proposal if made with reference to a grave in which he was himself interested?—*Indian Church Gazette.*

EVAPORATION OF MONEY.—Our Kulu correspondent gives us the following amusing story told of Rajah Preethum Singh, one of the former Rajahs of Kulu, who in intellect, seems to have been much on a par with the "Scholastikos" of Greek stories. The Rajah had, it appears, a large number of gold mohurs, which he took it into his head would be all the better for being dried, so after having carefully weighed them *en masse*, he had them spread out in the sun to dry, and ordered his servants to keep on turning them, till they were thoroughly dry. The servants anointed the soles of their feet with gum of the fir tree, and set busily to work stirring up and moving the coins. As might be expected, not a few were missing at evening, when the Rajah collected them again and had weighed, before returning them to the treasury. On his remarking the difference in weight, the servants gravely informed him that it was caused by the evaporation of moisture whilst drying the mohurs, and with this explanation the sapient Rajah was perfectly content. Our correspondent further states that it is reported that Malik Kulubdeen, Tohseeldar of Kulu, is to accompany Mr. Forsyth, to Yarkand, whether truly or not I know not.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

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INDIAN CHARIVARI OF AUGUST 22.

A SHARP ATTACK.—A mosquito bite.

QUERY.

Does a Toxophilite, when taking a shot at the target always look *aim*-iable?

IN MEDIO TUTISSIMUS.

This is much the best place—you stand here—the tiger can't possibly turn to the right or left. I'll go in with the beaters and drive him right up to you.—*(Exit)*.

UMBRAGEOUS MOT.

Perspiring Passenger (to Guard)—" Phew! Have you any idea, Guard, what it is in the shade?"

Guard (curtly)—" Whatever can get into it, Sir. Tickets, please!"

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

Foreigner.—" Vich is ze gentilmon [illegible] sabpik ze fer-e-nch?"

British Youth—" Jer!"

(Delight of Mosseo?)

REAL ENJOYMENT.

Captain Loq.—Well, Sergeant Duffer, how is your wife getting on?

Sergeant Duffer—" To tell you the rale (real) truth, surr (Sir) she's still in the enjoyment of varry bad (very bad) health."

LEGAL.

It will be a good thing for men who are of a too communicative disposition, if women take to practising at the Bar. They will then only have to marry lady-barristers, and they will be obliged *to keep their own counsel*.

MISPLACED CENSURE.

In a correspondence going on in the columns of a contemporary, " A Pilot" is reproached by " Another Pilot" for having written in a " wreckless" (*sic*) manner. Surely to be " wreckless" is a credit to a Pilot, if to no other man.

LUNATICUS INQUIRENS.

When you can't see the sun, can it be see-sun-able weather? and when the weather is seasonable, does the sun become a-parent; and, if so, is the *off* spring, or the other, bound to be heir presumptive, or apparent? and if the latter, will there be another son?

OFFICIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Jones, C.S.—" Oh bother these mosquitos! I can't stand 'em any longer. I shall go to bed.

Robinson, C. S.—" Nonsense, dear boy. A mosquito's only a gnat, and why should we strain at a gnat when we all have to swallow a Campbell.

IMPUDENCE.

Mother—" What are you doing with that pipe, Dear? Not smoking I hope.

Son (who is going to College)—" Yes, Mother, I'm just having a puff you know. I shall have to pass an examination in smoking before they let me into College, so I'm just getting accustomed to it you know.—Nice pipe, is it not?

NOT SO BAD.

It is curious but true, that the British public, though it has lavished such attentions on the " successor of Darius," doesn't seem to think as much of his dignity as it ought; for it clearly doesn't consider him a *Bad* shah at all.

MORE OPPRESSION.

Officer (Puttandar) just arrived, goes to fish in a tank, which is private. To him Native in charge.

Native—" Hookum Nahin, Sahib."

Officer—" Not hook'em, is it? Indade oi will thin, iv there's any to be hooked."

(And he did, and was, of course, put down as a brutal Anglo-Saxon.)

TRANSLITERATION.

We do not know what may have hitherto been the views of Dr. Hunter on the " education of the masses" in this country; but we are quite sure that he will be a warm advocate for it now that he sees the deplorable views held by the Pubna writers on the subject of transliteration. They strongly object to the present bigha, and say that it ought to be bigger.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Private Jenkins, a naughty soldier, died during last hot weather in a very hot station in the N. W. P., and it may be presumed that he did not go, like the Parsees, to heaven, for a few days afterwards he re-appeared to his comrades, and wanted the loan of his great coat, for, as he remarked, " Bedad after (say) Meerut, it was *bastley cowld* down there."

A NON-PAPAL BRIEF.

A Bombay Barrister presents his compliments, and begs to state that what " A Solicitor" wrote to the *Friend of India* the other day about Barristers insisting on being employed in couples in " Long causes," is all bosh. A Solicitor ought to know that any cause in which a Barrister is employed, long as it may be, is a brief matter to him.

USEFUL NEW GARMENTS.

We see that a new [illegible], made of India rubber, has been invented in America. We are not aware in what particular cases its use is recommended, but probably we shall not be far wrong in surmising that it is intended chiefly for the conversion of the coats of the stomachs of dipsomaniacs into Mackintoshes to guard against the deleterious effects of heavy wet.

" HOMO SUM, HUMANUM NIHIL, &c."

Among the instructive remarks of the writer of " Whims of the Week" in the *Times of India*, there is one on which we should like still further instruction. He said recently " Hindoos or Mussulmen might very easily stand to Europeans in the place and relation which the Parsees now occupy." What are Mussul*men*, and are there such beings as Mussul*women* and are there offspring Mussul*children*?

A CRACKER.

It is very kind of Major Baker to relieve his severer labours in the Public Works Department by arranging the end of the world for us, and favouring us with his " detailed estimate" of how we are getting on towards it. The structure he has raised all out of his own head—a good thick foundation—is indeed a wonderful one, and it is not nice of people to say, as some do, that like most D. P. W. structures it shows evident signs of crackedness.

QUESTIONS FOR VERNACULAR EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1. Why does a monkey wear a tail? Because it's his doom (dum).

2. Why is a female native of Hindustan like a prophet? Because she has very little on her in her own country.

3. Why is a split monkey like an arrangement? Because it is a bounder-bust (bundobust).

4. Why is a hard-boiled egg like a ship in a whirlpool? Because its sucked under (sukht unda).

A NEW LOAN.

Our Bombay contemporary, who has so kindly set at rest all doubts as to the ultimate destination of the spiritual part of the Carsetjees and Bottlewallahs, had the following advertisement in a recent issue :—

" A Gentleman can be comfortably accommodated with an English family in a well-situated bungalow in Middle Colaba. Good stabling. Apply to " Q," care of *Times of India Office*."

This is rather a startling announcement. Is it possible that there are in Bombay people who go about asking for the loan of a family and saying " Can you accommodate me with an English family?" or Eurasian, or Parsee, or Hindoo family, as the case may be, as they would say, at Home, " can you accommodate me with five shillings?" And what, we wonder, are the rates of interest at which such loans can be procured. People generally think of providing themselves with wives before accommodating themselves with families, but in Bombay they certainly do some things in a queer way, so it is not absolutely impossible that the gentlemen there may be in the habit of borrowing a family for a while just to see how they would like it if they had one of their own. We suspect, on the whole, that there is more scrupulous honesty shown in returning these loans than is the case with any others. We should like to know, from the Bombay mammas, if bachelors who have acquired a little experience by borrowing families, are afterwards found to be good investors in the marriage-market. We fear not.

THERE are still two officers living who retired on half pay in the eighteenth century, Mr. William Crow, who retired as a Lieutenant on November the 18th 1799, and Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., who retired as a Captain on November the 27th 1799. The latter is also the oldest baronet of the United Kingdom, having been born in the year 1780.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, " TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopaths [illegible] aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE BURDWAN FEVER.

ANOTHER fever season has come round and already the people of the Burdwan Division of Bengal are beginning to succumb to the pestilence. As yet the cases are few and isolated, and the medical authority of Beerbhoom is inclined to the belief that, like other epidemics, this also is dying out in that district at least. Until the cold of November and December is added to the combined damp and heat of the next two months it will be premature to express such an opinion. The Government of India has declared its willingness to aid in at once carrying out Colonel Haig's scheme of an irrigation canal, twelve miles in length, to lead the waters of the Damooda into two of its old channels. Action on his proposal of an elaborate system of drainage is postponed, until we learn the success of the Dhancoonee works now going on. But on the general question of the causes of the fever the Government of India inclines to the theory, which all our experience justifies, that, whatever the exciting cause, the predisposing circumstances are to be found in the proverty, the under-feeding and clothing and density of the people, in districts so many portions of which contain 1,200 to the square mile. The Government of India has accordingly asked for answers to the following twelve questions from the local officials, non-officials, missionaries, landholders, and others whose opinion may be of value. We trust that some of our local readers will supply the information :—

1.—Did the great bulk of those who have died of the fever belong to the poorer classes? have more died of the sub-tenants and labourers of occupancy ryots than of these latter? What has been the average amount of food procured by these lower classes during the past few years?

2.—Has the fever attacked and been as fatal in its results to the population of any thinly populated district, and if so, were the lower classes there better off than in Hooghly and Burdwan?

3.—Have the people of any district in which the lower classes were certainly sufficiently fed suffered in the same way?

4.—Have the people of any very densely populated district escaped this fever, and if so, are there any climatic or industrial or agricultural difference's between this and the districts that have suffered to account for this immunity

5.—In the districts that have suffered, are there grounds for supposing that in local sub-divisions, where population was most dense, or their pecuniary condition worst, the mortality was highest?

6.—What is the usual food of the mass of the people? What is estimated to be the weight of rice eaten ordinarily by each man, woman, and child? and how many meals are eaten daily?

7.—Is there any ground for thinking that the people stint themselves in such necessaries as rice, salt, &c.

8.—Has there been during the last generation or two, say since 1840, any change in the habits of the people in this respect? Do they, for instance, eat less often, or less in quantity, or inferior food? Are they more careful in the consumption of food?

9.—Has the rate of daily wages fallen or risen? Have daily labourers any difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence? Are beggars or paupers common?

10.—Are the people clothed more poorly than twenty years ago? Have they more difficulty in getting clothes? Do they renew their clothes less often?

11.—Are there any symptoms of pressure upon the land? Are rents rising, and are there many applicants for any vacant lands?

12.—Would the people be willing to emigrate to other parts of India, or to Burma, or Assam, if assisted by the Government to do so?—*Friend of India.*

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

THE more one sees of the Russian forces the more the *men* strike one as the sort of fellows (well led) to go anywhere. Whether they are so is, however, an open question, the officers, though good fellows, being far from enterprising, and possessing little or none of that restless dash characteristic of a large proportion of our *militaires*. Very few are sportsmen, or riders. Rackets, cricket, polo, and so forth, are unknown and unheard of sciences. The Cossack troopers can do all sorts of feats on horseback—manage a horse, for instance, standing on the saddle (at a gallop), cross under his belly at ditto from one side to the other, but you rarely see an officer on horseback unless on duty. A vast proportion of all arms are *au contraire* proficients in that—obnoxious to the service at large but individually useful, accomplishment " sammying," at living and making a show on small means, at twisting cigarettes, at small talk, at walking on the mall and in public gardens, riding in barouches and phætons, and being well posted up in the last scandal, the name of which by the way is legion; in fact so common are they that one wonders they don't cease to be scandals, or that they don't shift the blame on to the percentage of the female community who are virtuous, or have not been found out, by way of a change. With these defects the Russian officer is a good follow, kindly, will go through a deal of hard work on service, lives frugally, is not " bumptious" or imperious as are the Prussians, whom by the way he hates cordially. His bad qualities are in a manner negative, the result of his " bringings up," and of the system of government, more than of evil proclivities developed in him. Towards high standards of morality, he makes no pretence, being for the most part an avowed pessimist in opinion, holding that it is easy to be virtuous on £5,000 a year, but precious difficult on £50.

The linesmen get about 16*s*. 6*d*. pay *per annum*, and their keep, *viz*., black bread and broth, made of very inferior beef, cabbages, lentils, &c. Cossacks get nothing in the way of pay. This moderate diet, and hard work at odd hours for extra pay, keep them, however, as hard as nails; they would face short commons, hardship and exposure better than any troops in the world. If they succumb it's no matter—plenty more men are to be had, recruits in Russia being a mere question of *hookum*. The lists of killed and wounded published are a mere percentage of the actual losses in action. No one knows this better than the Russians themselves, who are much given to *facetiæ* on the subject. One legend, amongst others, represents St. Peter sitting at the gate of Heaven the night after the Battle of Inkerman. The Saint passed in a great number of English and French, who presented themselves without a word. Presently up came some thousands of Russians—" What do you here, you scoundrels?" says he; " Do you think I don't see the despatches? Here you are, according to the official list, 150 killed and 400 wounded. Be off."—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

CONSPICUOUS FAILURES.

PRUDENCE.

IT was nearly two thousand years ago that the world was warned against being too long-sighted; but there seems no decrease in the number of demented beings who are always hoarding up vexation and disappointment for the day after to-morrow, and who morosely decline to believe that " sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." There is little use in being wise. A man may go on scraping up coins, and denying himself all the pleasures and amusements in life, till he has not a friend upon earth, and everybody who knows him despairs of his salvation; but what comes of it? He ends by putting his money into some dreary speculation, and loses it. Perhaps it can be made again —the loss of money is no great evil—but there are other things which when once lost are never found again in this world. A prudent fellow will not marry till he has made his fortune, and when he has only half made it he is fifty years old. If he marries then the mildest observation that can be made to him by a judicious friend is that he had better not have done it. On the other hand, a reckless ensign in a marching regiment takes a wife before he is out of his teens, and does very well. Husband and wife are of the same age, and probably of the same tastes. They grow into life together, and after a few years become excellent companions to each other, with endless topics of conversation. If they are pleasant people rich people take them up and do for them. A young wife without too much nonsense about her is quite a godsend at a stiff dinner, and comes into use in a thousand ways at country houses. She can act as chaperon to girls half-a-dozen years older than herself and play propriety at garden parties and at the opera. Her husband, if not a scamp, will find his social position considerably improved by an agreeable wife, and his promotion will go on by fifty indirect routes. Young people need not break out into expenses and will not give dinners unless they are " prudent," and take far-sighted views of their own interests.

Some thirty years ago there was a very rich and prudent colonel in the Guards, and Prince Louis Napoleon, who was then living in King Street, rather out at elbows, asked him for a loan of fifty pounds. The extremely prudent colonel would not lend it. The imprudent man who did so got paid ten times over, and charmingly paid, by the Emperor of the French, who never forgot a service rendered to him in his adversity.

Some how or other everything seems to turn up trumps for imprudent people. They are ruined now and then, and they tumble down from surprising heights to strange depths; but they always fall on their feet, and dozens of laughing friends appear from all sorts of incongruous places to help them up. A lad in a lawyer's office gave a guinea to a shivering wretch who was wandering about the streets one raw afternoon in the November of 1665. He had not many guineas, and as his ways of expending those he had were not in accordance with those of a prudent legal gentleman, it was suggested to him that he had better leave the lawyer's office and turn his attention to some other profession. He did so, and became special war correspondent to a daily paper. The editor found, however, that he did not write according to pattern, and down he went again. But he was no sooner buried than he arose as fresh as paint, for the man to whom he had recklessly given a guinea heard of his tumble, and sent him five hundred pounds from Australia, with an invitation to go out digging. He went out digging, and came back with two shirts and a hairbrush in a carpet-bag. But a speculator took a fancy to him before he could reach England—not because he was a prudent person, but because he could sing an excellent comic song, so he was revealed six months afterwards among the promoters of a prosperous company, and is now secretary of it with twelve hundred a-year and pickings.

A little while ago there was one of the most right-thinking young men imaginable at one of our foreign Embassies. He gave his mind entirely to copying despatches in round text, ran of errands for the Ambassadress, and when he dined at home cooked a red herring in a portable stove for himself and eat it afterwards. He contrived to keep body and soul together, and to choke himself every evening in a white handkerchief well starched for a hundred and fifty pounds a year But he did not get on. One of his colleagues, however, who was always in hot water, went a head in an abrupt and astonishing manner. The late Lord Clarendon visited the Embassy, and wanted to see a leg piece then performing in the capital where the Embassy was posted. The prudent young man knew nothing of his lordship's desire, and if he had known it could have done nothing to accomplish its fulfilment. The imprudent young man heard of it through a personal friend of the adverse sex, who danced the principal breakdown, and he obtained a box for the Earl after three tall footmen had severally failed to do so.

There is a prejudice against prudent young men among their elders, and it was once set forth in a remarkable manner by an elderly gentleman of fortune who had two nephews, Edward and Henry. Edward, the elder, was a most unobjectionable character—went to church twice on Sunday and wore shoes with strings to them. Henry was best known at Newmarket. But the elderly gentleman left all his property to his younger nephew, remarking drily in his will that Edward was " quite prudent enough to take care of himself."

It was but six months ago that a fat living was given to a clergyman by an eminent duke, not on account of his orthodox views, but because he could make an excellent lobster-salad. A countess with a dower of importance married her doctor within living memory for the sole reason that he made her laugh by describing the head dress of his aunt; and a French officer actually got his coloneley by tumbling down in a ball-room. Captain Dagon never tumbled down. He put all the savings he made by torturing himself while garrisoned at Tobago into the keeping of a pompous old banker who failed yesterday.—*Vanity Fair.*

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE discussion on the reorganisation of the French Army is now going on at Versailles. It was long ago decided that all citizens should serve in the Active Army or the Reserve, and then in the Territorial Army, and afterwards in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. Taking the annual contingents at 300,000 men a-year and the time of service twenty years, this would, in due course of time, give France a force of 6,000,000 soldiers; but non-effectives must be taken into account, and the calculation is that France will not possess more than 2,600,000 when the new law attains maturity. The question is how to deal with this large force. The National Assembly has already decided, on the recommendation of the Army Committee, to divide France into eighteen districts, each of which will have its *Corps d'Armee*, consisting of two divisions of Infantry, a brigade of Cavalry, a brigade of Artillery, battalion of Engineers, and all its necessary magazines. And there appears little doubt about the plan proposed by the Committee and reported upon by General Chareton being accepted, with some slight modifications, by the Chamber. In opening the debate an old Artillery officer, named M. Brunet, raised several objections to the new scheme, and more particularly attacked that part which insists on the Active Army being recruited as at present all over France. M. Brunet would like to see the German system entirely adopted, not alone for the Reserve and the Torritorial Armies, but for the Active Army. General Chareton, however, declared that no one would like to accept the responsibility of proposing to raise a corps of Parisians, or of Lyonese, and the mixed system will no doubt be accepted, the regional system as applied to the Active Army being politically dangerous. M. Brunet spoke at great length in favour of having divisions as the tactical and strategical unity, and not *Corps d'Armee*, which are difficult to handle, expensive on account of the Staff, &c. His arguments in favour of having nothing larger than a division were founded on a variety of historical facts, and particularly the difficulty of finding officers capable of commanding large masses of men. Only three such men—Soult, Massena, and Davoust—were to be found amongst the officers of the First Empire. And did not Davoust with the three divisions beat the flower of the Prussian Army at Auerstadt, whilst Napoleon beat the smaller force at Jena? But surely the three divisions of Davoust formed a *Corps d'Armee*. M. Brunet also held that if the Army of the Loire, which after Coulmiers numbered 240,000 men, had not been divided into *Corps d'Armee*, which none of the Commanders could handle, but had been left in divisions, the French would not have been cut into two by Prince Fredericek Charles and his 120,000 men. Several *Corps d'Armee* on the right, said M. Brunet, took no part in the operations; but was not this the fault of the Commander-in-Chief? M. Brunet quite admits the importance of Artillery, and the part which guns have played, and are probably destined to play, in warfare; but he thinks that two guns per 1,000 men are sufficient, provided they are good, and that more pieces hamper the movements of an Army. The Committee does not see this, and insists on having more than three guns per 1,000, as during the last war Prussian corps of from 30,000 to 32,000 had seventeen batteries. In supporting the views of the Committee with regard to having eighteen *Corps d'Armee*, General Chareton remarked that since her recent disasters, France had become a defensive power, and that it was necessary that she should have the same organisations as the aggressive Power by which she might at any moment be attacked. The General insisted not only that France is at present a defensive, but a peaceful Power, with no idea of going to war for a long time to come. Under these circumstances, one can understand the cry raised against the tremendous War Estimates which the country is called upon to vote. The last Budget of the Empire was 370,000,000f., and the present is fixed at 480,000,000f., and it is supposed that this sum falls far short of what will be actually required, as the Infantry regiments are to be raised from 134 to 152, the Cavalry from 63 to 75, the Artillery from 30 to 38, and so on. In addition to this the armament of the Territorial Army will cost 2,000,000,000f. or £80,000,000, and the interest of that sum will have to be added to the Military Budget. —*Army and Navy Gazette,* July 26.

IRISH UNANIMITY.

At Limerick Quarter Sessions on Friday, Mathew Ryan, tailor, twenty-five, pleaded not guilty to the charge of wounding an old man, named Danish Hogan, sixty-five years of age, on the 19th April last.

After evidence had been given,

The jury, after a quarter of an hour's absence, returned into court, and said—We find him not guilty.

Chairman—Are you unanimous in your verdict?

Foreman (Mr. T. Sexton)—We are, your worship, We are nine to three. (Great laughter.)

Chairman—Oh, what is the use of losing time in this manner? That is not a verdict, having a majority of jurors for acquitting him.

Foreman—But we agreed to be ruled by the majority. We came to that decision previously, your worship.

Chairman—That was a very improper thing to do, Sir. This is not a proper verdict.

Foreman—We first decided, your worship, that the minority should be ruled by the majority, before going into the merits of the case, We then became all unanimous in the end. (Laughter.)

Chairman—But how could you be unanimous when you say you are nine to three? (Laughter.)

Mr. Sexton—Your worship, I took down those who were for finding him guilty, and those who were for acquitting him, and the minority agreed to the verdict of the majority.

Chairman—Oh, go inside. Each of the three men who are in the minority, are they of opinion that this man is guilty? Go inside and let them agree about it. I don't want to hear any more of your deliberations; go inside and let them find that this man did not strike the prosecutor.

The jury then retired, and after a few minutes re-entered the court, and handed a verdict of not guilty.

Chairman to the jury—Gentlemen, you have agreed to your verdict? You say the prisoner is not guilty?

Foreman—We do.

Chairman—Is that the verdict of the whole of you?

Several Jurors—Yes, your worship.

Chairman—Discharge the prisoner now. (To the prisoner)—I hope if you come here again you will not get off so easily.

Prisoner—It is my first offence, and it will be my last. (Loud laughter, in which the whole court joined.)

Chairman—But the jury say you have done nothing at all (Laughter.)—*Belfast Weekly News.*

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31st JULY, 1873.

THE course of our market has been uneventful during the past month, and we close at the same price for American cotton, but ⅛d lower for Surats than we quoted in our last issue.

A very dull tone prevailed at the opening of the month, which deepened into depression, when some considerable failures were announced on our Exchange. A very uneasy feeling came over the public mind, and the air was thick with rumours of impending disasters. Attention was called to the excessive losses of merchants in produce of nearly every kind, and this prolonged over two successive seasons, and the feeling became general that many mercantile failures were inevitable. The pressure to sell in our market was renewed, and as better crop accounts were coming from America the situation appeared very hopeless indeed. Low American cotton in particular was forced down considerably, and occasionally sales were made on the basis of 7d to 7⅛d for good ordinary Uplands, and 6d to 6¼d for ordinary quality, or ⅛d below the opening prices of the month. The quotations for midding were little altered; but though 8⅜d was the price for middling Upland on the spot, sales were made of July delivery as low as 8⅛d, showing the extreme financial weakness of the buyers of arrival cotton. Surats were also very much depressed, and fair Dhollerah declined to 5⅝d, and good fair to 6⅛d, while Oomrawuttee fetched ⅛d to ¼d more.

About the middle of the month a better demand sprang up, chiefly from the trade. Some additional business was put through in Manchester, and the cheapest lots of low cotton were picked up; in the last few days the demand has swelled into a large business, and the market has assumed a healthier tone than has long been witnessed; without any excitement there has been a steady hardening of price, the cheap cotton has been absorbed, and a general rise of ⅛d to ¼d from the bottom has taken place in the grades below Middling, and about ⅛d in Middling and above. Surats have not participated largely in the improvement, but are ⅛d dearer than at the worst point. The market, speaking generally, has returned to the rates ruling about the end of June, with an appearance of stability to which it has long been a stranger.

The Manchester Market during the earlier half of the month ruled very dull, and prices gave way fully as much as the raw material. Contracts in many cases came to an end, and the market lost that strong position it had occupied during the first half of the year. The Eastern accounts were less encouraging than was expected, and the occurrence of a heavy failure in the Brazil trade, involving several houses in Manchester and causing some suspensions there, added to the depression. Within the last few days, however, a better tone has sprung up, a considerale business has been done, especially in the " home trade," and in yarn for export. Stocks have been cleared away and in some cases producers have been put well under contract. There has not been much buoyancy and no advance of moment and all that can be said is that the market has steadied at the decline, and shows symptoms of hardening a little. There remains some apprehension of unpleasant consequences from recent failures, and from the heavy losses that have fallen upon shippers of goods to foreign markets during the last two years.

The Money Market has suddenly become very easy, and the Bank rate has been reduced by rapid stages to 3½ per cent. The course of events has falsified predictions, for it was feared that we would have dear money in the autumn. This danger now appears to have passed away, the resources of the Bank have swelled very much, and as there is little speculation in the country and dulness in many departments of trade, unemployed capital is accumulating in Lombard street. The German demand has been in abeyance for sometime; but it is thought it will revive again, and to that extent the tendency to low rates may be checked. The low prices to which most kinds of produce have fallen, favour the idea that a period of monetary ease is before us.

The prospects of the market have not changed materially during the past month and we have only to reiterate the views we expressed in our last circular. The most important question is, of course, the progress and prospects of the American crop. We are glad to report that favourable weather has prevailed in the Southern States during July, and that the injury done by the excessive rains in May and June has been partially repaired. We fear, however, it is beyond doubt that some permanent damage was done to the crop by the unfavourable start. The Agricultural Bureau states that the condition at the end of June was 10½ per cent. below an average and that much of the increased area planted had been abandoned owing to the excessive growth of grass. This report is confirmed by private advices from many quarters and we note a marked change from the vast expectations of crop which at one time prevailed. The season is also very backward and the crop promises to be two weeks later than last one, which is a point of some importance, considering the very moderate supply of American cotton we have to work upon this year. At the same time it is to be remembered that the enormous area planted in America this year, the immense expenditure on fertilizers, and the efficient state of the labour, forbid the idea of a short crop, and as the consumptive power of Great Britain has probably reached its maximum for some years, we do not need a crop much exceeding the last one to give an adequate supply. It will hardly be possible to convince any one this coming season that a cotton famine is possible; two years bitter experience of high prices has produced an unusual degree of caution and any attempt to force up prices on the plea of a short crop in America will prove a failure. The position of our market this autumn will be regulated more by the actual supply on hand than by remote prospects, and it appears to us that viewed from that stand point it is a sound one. Our import of American cotton is now nearly over till the new crop arrives, and there is a large consumption going on which will reduce stocks rapidly for four months, and apparently we shall have, as usual, actual scarcity before the new cotton arrives in quantity. Under these circumstances it seems probable that holders will reap some advantage, especially in the lower grades of American cotton,

With regard to Surat cotton the prospects are hardly so good. The consumption keeps small, and spinners adhere with unusual tenacity to American. No doubt the better grades of East India are very cheap, and when the export demand sets fairly in, as it surely will do later in the autumn, an improvement may be looked for; but we doubt if Surat cotton will show the same elasticity as American and it is clear that an ample stock will remain in this port and London till the end of the year. If American cotton late in the season should advance materially we should expect a decided movement in Surats, but not till then. Bengal cotton, which was so long extremely depressed, is coming into better demand, large sales have been made of the yarn produced from this short stapled cotton at remunerative prices and considerable purchases have been made to cover these sales. At the same time there is a heavy stock of Bengals, both in London and Liverpool, on which the loss is something frightful, in many cases we believe 40 to 50 per cent. and it will be a tedious process before this old stock can be cleared off.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

FOR DUNDEE VIA CALCUTTA.

1071 Royal Saxon, Williamson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

NOT FIXED.

1436 British Sceptre, Tulloch—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1298 Dunedin, McLaren—Wallace & Co.
1349 Hydrabad, Holmwood—The Captain.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Smith—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

1185 Travancore, Eastley—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

957 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.,

806 India, Dodero—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

690 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.

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540 Calcutta, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA, AND CHINA.

1235 Agra, Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1478 Atalanta, Mathews—Ewart, Latham & Co.
861 Caradoc, Garrick—W. Nicol & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
2092 Khedive, Steward—P. & O. Co.
685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR CALCUTTA.

816 Esmail, Jones—N. J. Ebram.

NOT FIXED.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. Sucor Cadoo.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
380 Fez Rabanee, Pierre—H. A. Esmall.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbboy.
125 Keerata Roodrin—Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.
427 Persian Packet, Sachael—H. Mirza Shuffee Miskey.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
300 Hugh Rose, Campbell.
523 Kwangtung, Elton.
408 Sind (ordinary).
Wolverine, Wratislaw.

THE Sydney Press records " an unusual and beautiful phenomenon" observed in that city in June last. Venus was said to have remained in mid-heaven till past noon, shining brightly, although the sun was at the meridian!

BANKS.

NATIONAL BA[illegible] OF INDIA (Limited)

Interest is a[illegible] per annum on [illegible] but no Interest [illegible]

The Bank [illegible] est thereon [illegible] per cent. On Deposits [illegible] Do [illegible]

The Bank nego[illegible] London [illegible] rafts on London, Calcutta, Madras, a[illegible] Current Rates of don and on its Branche[illegible] Exchange.

By order of [illegible] BAKER, Acting Manager.
WM. [illegible]

Bombay, 29th September [illegible]

CHARTERED ME[illegible]ANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LOND[illegible] AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BR[illegible]NCH.

LONDON BANKERS. [illegible] BANK.
BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON JOINT STOCK [illegible]

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

14TH AUGUST 1873.

Bills on Demand.............. 1s. 10 3/16d.
,, at 3 Months' Sight.............. 1s. 10 3/8d.
,, at 6 ,, ... 1s. 10 5/8d.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

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14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ..4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. do. ..4½ ,, ,,

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

FOR SALE, a First-class English-built MAIL PHAETON, with a Pair of Fast Trotting Well-matched BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, height about 14-2, with a nearly new best PLATED MOUNTED HARNESS by MILLBOY. The Horses are broken both for Riding and Single Harness. Price moderate. The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, the extensive GROUNDS, with BUILDINGS, OUT-HOUSES, &c., thereon standing, including General Stock, Tools, &c., situated on the left bank of the River Madey, distant about 35 miles from Panjim (Goa), the property of the LOUISIANA PLANTATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

Also the lease of the Grounds held by the aforesaid Company, from the Government of Goa, for a further period of 40 years.

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FOR SALE,
AT THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

" EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a " Star" or " Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

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PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

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On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

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TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

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CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

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LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

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For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

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DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

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The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

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MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The " Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 8d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.

THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,172,510

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring £9,552,786-11-16

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... ... £917,251- 9- 7 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz. without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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